CIRCULATION LAST WEEK 174,000

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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899. VOL. LXVII: NO. 8.

Poetry.

KNEW THE MAN

Say, wimmin's curious critters—hey?
Why, drat my mug if I ain't knowed
Agal no bigger ner a hen
Who kept a whole townful of men
Scart most to death fer fear she'd growed
To like some feller best, and they
Jest watched each other constant—it
Kept grown' worse until they fit.

A regler tryin' out, that wuz,
And one slim cuss, and weak, he got
Jest clean et up, and tuck down sick;
And, do you know, that little chick—
The gal—she nussed 'im, and, great Scott!
When he got well, spliced 'im! "Bekuz
He needed love and care," she said.
Why, that jay was a muttonhead!

Well, after marryin' her he tuck
A brace and sorter plugged along,
And bought a house and lot, and she
Seemed jest as happy as could be
And filled his home with light and song.
Now wasn't that surprisin' luck?
That jay ain't worth her time of day;
I know, bekuz—I'm that there jay.
—Chicago Record.

THE CAT SHOW

Hear the purring of the cats—
Stately cats!
What a gorgeous aggregation of Maltese aristocrats!
How they purr-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r
In their ornamented cages,
As you softly stroke their fur
Like a practiced hatterer,
And inquire about their ages—
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of feline rhyme,
To the purring from these pampered pets that pine on Persian mats—
From the cats, cats, cats, cats.
Cats, cats, cats—
To the purr-r-r-r-r-r-r-ing of the cats!

Hear the howling of the cats—
Yowling cats!
What a wealth of rage and longing lingers in their sharps and flats!
In the startled air of night
How they scratch, and screech and fight!
How their fiery eyeballs glare!
How they bawl!
How they hiss, and growl and swear,
And hold their swelling tails in air,
And cauterwaul!
O, from the surrounding flats
What a gush of blasphemy, washbowls, old shoes, old hats,
And bed slats
And brickbats
These cats have dodged! See the cats
That smirk, and simper to your pats!
Are they good for catching and despatching
Any rats, rats, rats?
O, rats! rats! rats! rats!
Rats! rats rats!
What's their record when it comes to catching rats?
—Chicago Tribune.

A WINTER IDYL.

When frost is ridin' on the air,
An' sleet an' snow is everywhere,
Icebergs a floatin' here and there,
I have to make the fire.

When mountain top is showin' white,
An' everything is froze up tight,
I tell yo' it's an awful sight
To see me make the fire.

When zero stares us in the face,
An' winders shows a frosty lace,
I have to leave my good warm place,
Git up an' make the fire.

When we have used up all the pine,
An' everything's as wet as brine,
With chills a coursin' down my spine,
I, groanin', make the fire.

When winter winds is blowin' strong,
An' icicles is hangin' long,
I have to sing the same old song,
Crawl out an' make the fire.

With nose froze to a sombre red,
An' every breath a thunder-head,
I leave my fat goose-feather bed,
An' shake an' make the fire.
Marshall, N. C. L. Lawson.

Miscellany.

CANINE ADVERTISER

For some days past a large mastiff dog has wandered through the downtown district, where he may be seen any day with a sign held in his mouth, picking

EARNING HIS BONE.

out prospective purchasers of groceries, running up to them in a most friendly way and presenting the sign to their wondering gaze. It is said that the grocer's trade has doubled since the mastiff began work and that he is going to take the dog into partnership. He even contemplates negotiating with the dog-catchers and pound masters and increasing his force of canvassers.

IN SIX WORDS

"John," said the old man to his son, "I will give you £100 to go away with. Maybe, as you don't like my business, you will find a better one."

Three weeks later the young man landed in New York. A month later, finding but £3 in his possession, he determined to return home. It was best to let his father know beforehand, but how? A letter would be too slow, so off went John to the telegraph office.

"A quarter (one shilling) a word to London, sir," answered the polite clerk to his inquiry.

"I want to tell my father I've spent all my money, and I'm sorry, and I'm coming home, and want him to forgive me, and a lot of other things, and I can only pay for six words to tell him everything," said John.

"Cut it short," replied the clerk.

John sat down and thought. Soon after, to his immense astonishment, the old man received the following cablegram:

"Squills, London:—Fatted calf for one."—Chicago Journal.

A Girl's Way.

"You are sweet enough to eat," he said;
She blushed and gently sighed;
But when he said she was a peach
She got so mad she cried.
—Chicago News.

THE REAL DEPEW

NOT THE WITTY SPEAKER, BUT THE MAN OF AFFAIRS.

A Typical American—How He Came to Enter Railroading—His Only Ambition.

For many years the fame of Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew as a wit, a story-teller and a speech-maker has been so continuously spread broadcast in the public prints and by those persons who have come in contact with him only on public and social occasions that his more solid qualities have been almost lost sight of by a large proportion of his fellow-citizens.

As every one knows, Chauncey Mitchell Depew got his college training at Yale. He was graduated in 1856, the first year of the Republican party's existence. How he made his first speech he thus tells:

"The party had one star speaker. He was George William Curtis, and by great good luck the Republicans of Peekskill had got him to promise that he would speak to them. Well, Mr. Curtis didn't appear. A big audience turned out, but there was no speaker. In the circumstances the committee had to do something to interest the crowd and somebody called me up to the platform. It is known that although my father and all his brothers were bitter pro-slavery Democrats, I had recently declared myself an abolitionist, and the plan was to make me commit myself and I was asked to tell my neighbors why I was a Republican. I started out to do this, entirely informally and without special preparation. When I had finished I imagined I had been talking a few minutes only; I had really spoken an hour and a half.

"Next day I was asked by the Republican state committee, a body which I had never heard of before, to go on the stump. I accepted the invitation and I have been on the stump ever since."

It was nine years after that first speech before Chauncey M. Depew entered the employ of the Vanderbilt railroads. In the meantime he had worked hard both at politics and the law. In 1861 he was elected to the state legislature as an assemblyman and re-elected in 1862; in the fall of 1863 he was elected secretary of state. Earlier in the latter year he served his country as a soldier, though his military career was not sanguinary, and that is how he comes to be a Grand Army man.

He had joined the state militia some time before and held the post of adjutant of the 18th regiment. One intensely hot day early in July there came a summons which made him about the busiest man in all Peekskill. This summons was caused by Lee's historic invasion of Pennsylvania, which was turned back at Gettysburg. The 18th, like some other state regiments, was at once called out to march to the south and help combat the advancing hosts.

Inside of 24 hours after the reception of the calls the entire regiment embarked on freight cars on the way to Baltimore. There the soldiers of the 18th regiment remained until after the battle of Gettysburg when they were instructed to garrison fort Marshall, some three miles from the city. That was as near actual fighting as the 18th New York militia regiment and its adjutant ever got. They defended the fort against nobody at all for two or three months and then were ordered north again.

Mr. Depew does not remember when he first met Commodore Vanderbilt. The two were only speaking acquaintances until 1866, and, so far as Mr. Depew knew, the commodore had never taken any special interest in him. But this was a mistake. One day William H. Vanderbilt, the commodore's son, and father of William K., went to Peekskill, where the young lawyer was still practicing his profession, and said, without much preface:

"The commodore wants to see you. He has an idea that it would be a good thing for you to enter the service of the railroad as counsel. He wants some one he can trust."

So Depew journeyed to New York, and called on the commodore. The latter explained that he had plenty of legal counsel, such as it was, and that much of it was plenty good enough. But most of the lawyers in New York, and scattered here and there along the line of the road, were getting old. No one of them seemed prepared or specially fitted to step in and look after all the legal complications then existing and likely to arise. The commodore thought Depew could become just the man that was wanted. The young lawyer hesitated. The offer was a flattering one, but its acceptance meant a more or less complete giving up of his political aspirations. He told the commodore frankly all about the situation. The old railroad magnate listened.

"Damn politics," he said. "I tell you railroading is the only thing for a young man who wants to be somebody to go into, and you'd better think twice before you let this opportunity slip."

Depew thought it all over, more than twice, no doubt, and concluded to accept the commodore's offer. He is not sorry to-day that he did.

In 1866 President Johnson named Mr. Depew as minister to Japan. The senate confirmed the nomination before the nominee heard anything about it. For a brief space he was inclined to accept and the temptation must have been strong for a young man of only 32. But reflection convinced him that to enter the diplomatic service would be to go "at cross roads" with his career, and he resigned without serving. Depew was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of lieutenant governor in 1872. In 1881 he was a candidate for the United States senate. In 1885, when Evarts was chosen senator, Depew was offered the unanimous nomination, but he declined on the ground that he had promised to support Evarts, who thereupon went in with flying colors. In 1888, 99 votes were cast for Depew for the Presidential nomination, but he withdrew, though some of his friends thought and still think he might have won had he remained in the race. In 1892, when Blaine resigned the state portfolio, President Harrison offered it to Depew, who declined it.

In fact, a place in the senate seems to have been Mr. Depew's only ambition ever since 1881, as it was Platt's after his resignation and failure to be re-elected.

Mr. Depew is now in his 65th year, but his complexion is as ruddy, his handclasp as firm, his voice as round and his eye as bright as most men's at 50 and he is as alertly interested in business, politics and current affairs generally as he was 25 years ago, when filling the comparatively unimportant position of general counsel to the Vanderbilt lines.

DEPEW AS A SOLDIER.
From a rare photograph.

JUDGE WOULDN'T LISTEN.

The Harrison street police court at Chicago was somewhat taken aback recently

"TELLA DE JUDGE DE FORTUNA."

when a big-eyed, tow-headed Italian named M. Antonia was marched into the dock holding in one hand a dirty little cage containing some five or six chirping paroquets, the whole surrounded by a tin sign stating that the past, present and future would be foretold for the trifling sum of five cents. He had been arrested for blockading the sidewalk in front of the city hall.

"Tella de judge de fortuna," he whispered to a sore-eyed little reader of planets, which was wrestling with a grain of wheat and falling in and out of a tiny cup filled with water.

"Whose fortune?" gruffly asked his honor, when he had taken in the situation. "Don't want it told by birds. The circuit and superior court judges, if the newspapers are to be believed, are doing all the fortune-telling now that we justices and police court magistrates need."

"Tella de judge how he knew bei man from de gooda man," said the man afraid-of-a-day's work, as he poked a sleepy little seer off his perch.

"Don't need birds to tell me anything. Little birds have told too much about this locality already, at least some people think so. I have no desire to discourage you in your ornithological pursuits, sir, but you must not block up the sidewalks. One dollar and costs; take these magicians away."

The Italian paid his fine, remarking that "de judge 'fraid of de fortuna, ha!"

The Under Side of Things.

Mabel (after the caller had gone)—Did you notice the pained expression that came over Mr. Hankinson's face when he shifted his chair?

Maud—No. What was the matter?

Mabel—I think he found where I had stuck my gum.—Chicago Tribune.

Uplifting.

"To tell the truth, I increase my height a little by wearing footpads in my shoes."

"Footpads?"

"Yes, they hold me up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHY HER TOES HURT

Ballet Girl Was Trying to Economize On Her Slippers.

He was a little, bald-headed man, was the ballet master, agile and with a habit of walking on his toes. Beating time with the sawed-off section of a cane to an orchestra of one lonesome piano he pranced hither and thither, keeping a pair of beady black eyes on some twenty-five young women in fluffy skirts and tights, who were trying their level best to execute the steps of a more than usually difficult dance, says the New York Telegraph.

"Ta-ta-ta," hummed the little chap. "The long girl in the short dress is out of time with the music. Ta-ta-ta, Miss, with the hole in your stocking, keep your toes out. Now, all together. Ta-ta—Oh, horrible! Horrible! What is the matter with you, Miss Mosquito Netting?"

"My foot hurts," replied the plump little girl to whom the question had been addressed.

"Come here."

She limped up and put out a Cinderella for inspection.

"Miserable, miserable," said the ballet master.

"It's just as good a foot as there is in the ballet," snapped back the pert young thing.

"The foot? Oh, that's all right. No one could find fault with the foot. It's the slipper I object to. One of the cheap American things, eh?"

And so it was an American made slipper—a poor imitation of the real thing in ballet footgear. Of course, it hurt the diminutive tootsie of the dancer. She should have known better than to have bought a pair of $1.98 department store slippers in which to cavort around the stage. Ballet dancing is a serious business, and must be treated as such from tights and slippers to side practice and splits. It's a mistake to sew a bunch of cotton in the toe of an ordinary slipper and expect to use it as one would the regulation article.

The best ballet slippers are made in France. The duty on them makes them come higher than those turned out here, but they are accounted much more durable, easier on the feet, and keep their shape better. When the slippers get soiled as they do after a few performances, the girls, all practical creatures, go over them with white chalk or recover them with satin.

This recovering is often carried to extremes. In one dance white slippers will be required. Probably the very next night, particularly if it is in an opera company, black or pink footgear is called for. Do the dancers buy new slippers? Oh, no; they simply sew a strip of silk of the required color over the slippers worn on the first night, and there you are. In course of time the slippers, groaning under a load of extra covering, begin to bulge out in spots and assume all manner of peculiar shapes. Then the ballet master steps in and insists on a new pair.

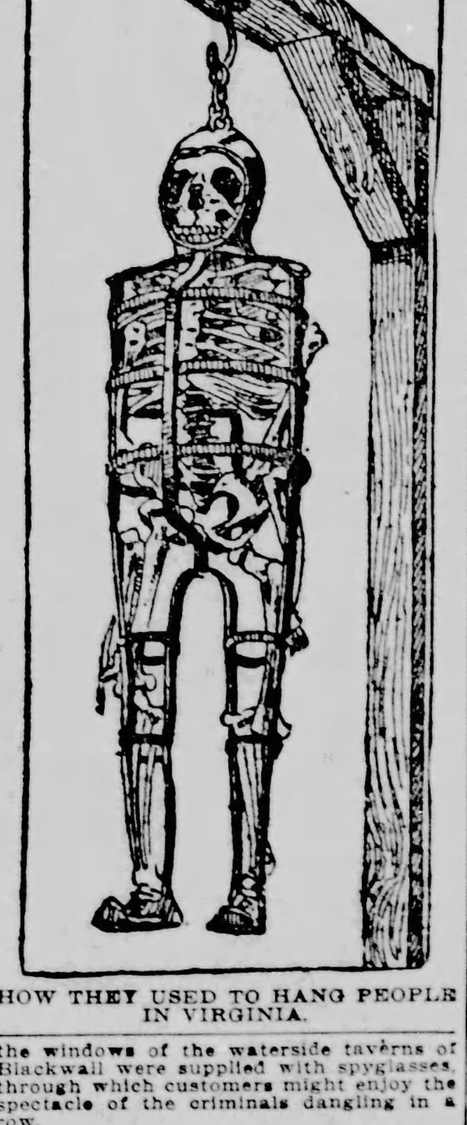
Some of the dancers brought over for the grand opera from France, England and Italy are surprised at the quality and prices of ballet slippers here. They put up all sorts of jobs to smuggle in the foreign made article free of duty. If they have friends coming over they write them on no account to forget to bring a plentiful supply of slippers. They have also been known to have slippers sent, one at a time, through the mails. The packages take a lot of stamps, it is true, but it is cheaper than paying custom house duties.

AN ANCIENT GIBBET.

Probably the most remarkable historical relic ever discovered in this country has just been found in the neighborhood of St. George's Court House in Virginia. It is a sort of skeleton framework of iron, containing the skull and some of the bones of a man.

The greatest interest in this matter lies in the fact that it was not supposed that such contrivances were ever used in this country, though they were frequently employed in England a century ago. The utilization of such a cage was a mere variation of the then familiar method of hanging people in chains.

It was usual a century ago to dispose of pirates in this way, and many such gentry were hanged in cages on the banks of the Thames opposite Blackwall. This custom, indeed, was continued through the earlier years of the present century, and



HOW THEY USED TO HANG PEOPLE IN VIRGINIA.

the windows of the waterside taverns of Blackwall were supplied with spyglasses, through which customers might enjoy the spectacle of the criminals dangling in a row.

The cage dug up in Virginia is of exactly the same pattern as can be found represented in certain books published in the last century. It consists of a sort of skeleton helmet, a body part, portions to contain legs and even pieces for the feet. The apparatus is lightly made, so as simply to hold the body in an erect posture and at the same time to expose it completely to view.

In those old days, when a criminal was hanged in chains, the process consisted in suspending him from an ordinary gallows or gibbet by means of a chain which was attached to a hook and passed beneath the arms and between the legs. In the case of the contrivance here described the chain was simply attached to the top of the helmet, and in this way the cage was swung with the man in it.

The cage consisted of a number of strips of iron about an inch and a half wide. In this contrivance the body would remain until it literally fell to pieces. It was customary to measure the condemned for such "irons," as they were called, and this process is said to have had more effect upon the nerves of the most hardened offender than even the sentence pronounced against him.

All Are Not Lucky.

"Marse Jim, did you get a pension fum de war?"

"No, didn't get wounded."

"Dat's too bad!"

"Too bad?"

"Yes, suh. Why, I knowed a man dat had two legs shot off, en he's now livin' happy and drawin' his pension reg'lar."—Atlanta Constitution.

WHAT MESDAMES GRANT, GARFIELD, HARRISON AND CLEVELAND ARE DOING.

MRS. U. S. GRANT.

MRS. J. A. GARFIELD.

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of the late President Grant, is living very quietly in her beautiful home at 2111 Massachusetts avenue, Washington City. She has lived here almost continuously since the death of her distinguished husband. Her family consists of her widowed daughter, Mrs. Nellie Sartoris; her grandaughters, Rosemary and Vivian Sartoris, and her grandson, Algernon Sartoris. The latter, who is a lieutenant of artillery in the regular army, is now in Cuba and a member of Major General Fitzhugh Lee's staff.

Mrs. Grant, who is now more than 70 years of age, is quite feeble and rarely leaves home for any purpose. Her sight is failing very rapidly, and she is unable to recognize her most intimate friends at a short distance. She is also becoming quite deaf. However she is very fond of gayety and takes a deep interest in social affairs. She and her daughter entertain very lavishly and their receptions and dinners are always largely attended. Very few persons outside of official and diplomatic circles are invited to these entertainments.

Mrs. Grant is well provided for financially. She draws a pension from the government of $5,000 a year and she still receives liberal royalties from the sale of General Grant's memoirs.

Mrs. James A. Garfield, wife of the martyred President, lives at Mentor, Lake county, O., about 25 miles from Cleveland. During the summer, her son, H. A. Garfield, president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, lives with her, and her second son, James R. Garfield, state senator from Lake county, lives there all the year. Senator Garfield has a separate house on the same premises. The brothers practice law in Cleveland under the firm name of Garfield, Garfield & Howe. It will be remembered that shortly after the death of President Garfield, Mrs. Garfield bought a home in Prospect street. This has since been sold and is now occupied by the Tavern club.

Mrs. Garfield lives a quiet, happy, retired suburban life. Mentor is an agricultural township, but the village is quite a neat little settlement, and nowadays suburban electric cars connecting Cleveland with Painesville run right past the Garfield place. Mrs. Garfield is passing into a happy, contented old age. Her children are highly respected, and in them and their affairs are her interests in life.

At present Mrs. Harrison, wife of the ex-President, is busily engaged making her wardrobe for her trip abroad with General Harrison when he goes in the early spring in the interest of the Venezuelan commission. Her outfit for this trip will be very complete and dainty throughout, for she believes in wearing one's best finery when traveling in foreign lands. In addition to supervising the preparation of her own clothes and of little Elizabeth's, Mrs. Harrison is brushing up her French and keeps her French book near her, putting in every spare moment on its perusal.

That the Harrison household is purely democratic is indicated by the fact that both General and Mrs. Harrison frequently accompany the favored visitor to the door and stand and chat comfortably there, seldom leaving a guest to the formal care of the servant. Mrs. Harrison's dinners are occasions of social interest, and she gives many of these dinners. General Benjamin Tracy was recently entertained at dinner, and many distinguished visitors to Indianapolis have sat around the former President's mahogany and been entertained by his charming wife.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the wife of ex-President Cleveland, has been since the time of her arrival in Princeton, N. J., two years ago, as a resident, beloved by rich and poor alike, and as a woman of fashion the acknowledged leader of Princeton society. It has not been a line of endless dinners, cotillions and soirees, but rather one of domesticity, combined with constant association with the people who constitute the polite society of this famous old university town. And Mrs. Cleveland is very popular among the undergraduates. Twice a year she gives a reception to the students whom she knows, and on several occasions has chaperoned parties of fair debutants who have come into the town for the dances, at dinners or teas given at the upper-class clubs. She is invariably placed at the head of the list of patronesses of the hops and senior dances, and on many occasions has graced the affairs at the Casino with her presence.

But aside from the dinners and receptions that she gives and attends with her distinguished husband, it is her home life that she most enjoys. Her four children are at the age when the mother's care is most needed, and the whole wealth of her gracious nature is expended upon devoted attention to the little Clevelands.

MONSTROUS LOG OF WALNUT.

ONE HUNDRED FOOT SECTION OF BLACK WALNUT TREE, 7 FEET IN DIAMETER AND 23 FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE.

Above photograph shows a section of one of the black walnut trees recently purchased by a Mishawaka, Ind., lumber company. There were fifty-one trees in the clump, located in Cass county, Michigan, and the price paid was $10,000 in cash. The section shown in the picture is 100 feet long, 22.99 feet in circumference and 8 feet in diameter. Five men with arms extended can encompass the tree and there are a number of others of the same size in the clump.

Most of the trees have been felled and are being cut up and shipped to England.—Chicago Chronicle.

CURING HEADACHE.

The German Medical Weekly announces a novel headache cure by mechanical means.

It is the common practice of people suffering from headaches to press upon certain parts of the head, usually upon both

TO CURE HEADACHE.

temples, to alleviate the pain. This prompted Dr. Sarason, of Hanover, to experiment with an apparatus that will exert a light pressure upon the temples.

It appears that the results were surprisingly successful. The pressure upon the sides of the head seemed to work like facial massage, while the impression of the pulsating arteries in the temples caused a wholesome regulation of the circulation of the blood through the head and brain.

They Prefer Dominoes.

"Is this an intellectual neighborhood?"

"Yes; the residents often spend whole evenings together without playing cards."—Chicago Record.

STRUCK FOR PIE.

Railroad Men Won and Got It Three Times a Day.

"It was the queerest strike I ever heard about," said the railroad man. "It took place in Michigan some years ago. The manager of a railroad out there had to put a lot of men at work cleaning up a certain tact of timber land. There being no boarding houses handy, it was found necessary to feed the members of the gang.

"To do this it was, of course, necessary to establish a boarding house, and the railroad authorities had one started up at once, placing it in charge of a competent and experienced man. But there was trouble right away. All the men struck inside of a week. Of course that kicked up no end of a row and the manager hastened to ask if they were dissatisfied with their wages or their hours. The answer was prompt and explicit. The wages and hours were satisfactory, and so was their general treatment; their trouble was in the boarding house, where they got pie only once a day. They wanted mince pie three times—at breakfast, dinner and supper—and they proposed to have it. The manager hastened to take counsel with the boarding house man.

"'Give 'em all the pie they want,' was the manager's order. 'If one piece isn't enough, give 'em another. Sweeten it well, too. They want it, and we'll give it to them.'

"This suited the boarding house man down to the ground. Sugar is a good deal cheaper than meat, and mince pie is one of the least expensive foods known to the cook. After that there was no trouble whatever with that gang of men."

Roundabout Method.

"You don't think you will make any one think you are younger by dyeing your beard, do you?"

"No; but they will realize how old I am and treat me with a little more consideration."—Indianapolis Journal.

Undaunted.

"Here," remarked the press censor, "is something that you can head up as war news and put it in your paper."

"It isn't another victory, is it?" asked the editor.

"Of course it is. You can truthfully say that the king has successfully repulsed an attack of measles."—Washington Star.

LIL WAS A USURPER.

DEPOSED HAWAIIAN QUEEN HAD NO RIGHT TO THE THRONE.

Real Heir in Chicago—Mrs. Margaret Pierce in Direct Line From Kamehameha.

Mrs. Margaret Pierce, now of Chicago, says she is entitled to whatever honor there may be in being the rightful Queen of Hawaii. Mrs. Pierce admits that royalty is a thing of the past in that land, and there is no material benefit in being a member of the former ruling family. It is a matter of mere empty honor, but she wants it, all the same, as if the throne and its emoluments were still in existence.

According to Mrs. Pierce, whose name in Hawaiian genealogy is Kalaukalani, the former Queen Lil was a usurper. Mrs. Pierce claims direct descent from the great Kamehameha. That king, as was the custom with his people in those days, had many wives, who bore him many children. Thus was laid the beginning of much of the trouble, much of the intrigue and revolution which has shaken and finally overthrown the most picturesque kingdom in the Pacific ocean. Mrs. Pierce's grand-father was the oldest son of the first wife of the great king. By all the laws laid down for heirs apparent the world over, he should have suceeded to the throne at the death of his father. He was the king's favorite child and bore his name. But Kamehameha was outwitted by the more subtle designs of a woman. In his retinue of wives was one of uncommon force of character and possessed of a strength of intellect which set her apart and higher than her less favored sisters. This woman also bore the king a son. He was given the name Kamahawa, which it was easy in after years to corrupt into Kamehameha. The boys were nearly of an age. About the time they were coming into manhood the lesser wife conceived the idea of putting her son upon the throne of his father. He was taught by his mother to believe that he was the rightful future ruler of his people, and she also implanted the seeds of this belief in the minds of a considerable and powerful following.

In the course of time the king died. Then it was that this woman seized the reins of government, in the middle of the night, caused the true heir apparent, his mother, and the general of the army to be imprisoned, and put her own son on the throne. Thus was violently laid the foundation of the Hawaiian dynasty as we know it in these times. The revolutions which have followed in the wake of this thrilling episode in Hawaiian history have been many and bloody. The followers of the true heir apparent to the throne have never lost faith in their ability to restore the "true line." When Kalaukau came to the throne Kalaukalani's father made a determined effort to overthrow the then existing government, but failed. He and his family were banished to the leper community on the island of Molakai, from which place they escaped to the United States, where they settled at Salt Lake City and lived for a number of years. In the private circle of the little community of Hawaiians which gathered around the claimant at Salt Lake City he was known as Kamehameha VI. He was apparently a man of means, but rumor has it that he received a handsome allowance from the Hawaiian government, which was to be stopped if he was found out at any time to be intriguing for another revolution. His daughter, however, denies this, and says that he had ample means of his own to live upon outside of the bounty of any one.

In 1890 Kamehameha VI. died, and with fitting though simple ceremony the little band of faithful followers at Salt Lake City established his daughter as the true ruler of the Hawaiian islands. In 1891 she was married to her cousin, who had been banished to America the year before for his supposed sympathies with her father's claims to the throne. They assumed the name of Pierce and spent a great deal of their time in travel.

"I don't like the newspaper interviewer," Mrs. Pierce said to a representative of the Sunday Inter Ocean, "but in this instance I will make an exception, as the Inter Ocean is the one great American newspaper that has always stood true for human rights, irrespective of race or creed or color."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MARGARET PIERCE, CLAIMANT TO HAWAIIAN THRONE.

Quenched.

"I understand that Fred Blakesley and Maude Ashbourne have ceased to be friends."

"Yes, they don't speak to each other now."

"What's the trouble, I wonder?"

"He started to propose to her the other night and had just begun to say that his breast was on fire when her father turned the hose on him."—Chicago News.

Another Sufferer.

"I was injured, ma'am, by the bursting of a magazine," said the wayworn tourist, who was eating a cold luncheon in the kitchen.

"In the war?"

"No, ma'am," he answered. "In New York city. The silent partner refused to put up for it any longer. I was one of the editors."—Chicago Tribune.

After the Mass Meeting.

"Colonel Shouter had an impediment in his speech."

"Is that so?"

"Yes. It was interrupted by eggs and potatoes."—Puck.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

International Date Line.

"Please tell me the exact location of the international date line?"—I. N. P., Clarksburg, O.

We did that last week. Look on page 4 of the Weekly Blade of February 2, the article headed "One Result of the War," in which a map of the international date line is given. It is established by common consent of the governments of the great commercial nations of the world.

Confederate Pensions.

"How do the Southern states evade the constitution of the United States in pensioning Confederate soldiers? The fourteenth amendment, I believe, certainly forbids it."—P. S., Clarksburg, O.

You are mistaken. The fourteenth Amendment forbids any state to "assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States." This provision prevents the payment of the bonds or other obligations issued to carry on the war against the Union, and does not cover the case of pensions to Confederate soldiers.

The Money Plank.

"Please publish the resolution of the Republican national convention of 1888 on the money question."—S. A. E., Craig, O.

The plank is as follows: "The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then, every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard—the standard of the most enlightened nations o fthe earth."

The plank, you will see, is a square advocacy of the gold standard. There is a promise in it to endeavor to secure international bimetallism. That promise was kept. A commission was sent to Europe to propose this to the leading governments. None of them would accede to it. Hence the platform of next year will be a plain statement of an unalterable adhesion to the gold standard.

Contested Seats.

"Which session will have to decide the contests for seats in the 56th Congress, this or the next?"—W. P. K., Nasble, Va.

Your question answers itself. This is the 55th Congress, and it goes out of existence at noon on March 4 next. The House of the 56th Congress is the sole judge, under the constitution, of "the election, qualifications and returns" of its own members.

Imitation Maple Syrup.

J. C. S., Kildare, Okla., sends the following:

"W. R. H., Bissell, Pa., asks how to make a good imitation of maple syrup. In answer I give the following: Take red corn cobs from which corn has been freshly shelled, cut into slices of one-half to one inch, boil in enough water to cover for one-half to one hour, then strain and use brown sugar to make a syrup. It cannot be told from the genuine."

When the Century Begins.

"Even after reading your statement that the nineteenth century does not end till Dec. 31, 1900, I am still in doubt. On his first birthday, a child has completed one year, and on that day begins his second year. Could he live to be 1900 years old, the day that saw him complete his 1900 years would also see him started in his twentieth century.

"Do we not reckon the age of the world in the same manner? and, if so, are not 1900 full years passed on Jan. 1, 1900, just as a man is in his 25th year the day after he is twenty-four years old? In that case, we may say that the twentieth century will begin on Jan. 1, 1900."—E. R., Fulton, Wis.

Don't get mixed up. There is a difference between counting "1st, 2d, 3d," and so on, and counting "1, 2, 3," etc. On the day he is born a child begins his first year, but he is not "one" year old till a year has elapsed. Consider that it is the "first" year as soon as the year begins, but that we can not count "one" year until the year ends. Then can you not see that the 1st century was not complete until the end of the 100 years, and that the 19th century is not complete until the end of 1900 years—which will be on December 31, 1900? Then the 20th century begins with Jan. 1, 1901.

Concerning Gold.

"In an argument with a free silver advocate, he claims that our government never buys gold either from the mine or in bullion, and that all coinage is done for the miners and speculators, or in other words, those that bring gold to the mint; and he further claims that our government never accepts gold in bullion for debts, either in the sub-treasury at New York or at Washington."—J. S. N., Wauseon, O.

First, what possible bearing on the silver question can it have one way or another? What was he trying to prove? He is entirely wrong in all his statements. The government accepts standard gold bars the same as gold coin, and there is always more or less bullion in the gold in the treasury. It does not accept gold which has not been assayed and made into standard bars, simply as a precaution against possible fraud, and because of the trouble it would be.

The mint will coin gold bullion for any one possessing it, charging one-fifth of one per cent for so doing, as provided by law. Or, it will buy the gold, giving him a check on the treasury for its value, which he can have cashed in gold or paper, as he prefers.

It is no advantage to any owner of bullion to get it coined, because, after it is made into bars, it is worth just as much as bullion as it is in coin. This is not true of silver, and that is an all-sufficient reason against giving the latter free coinage.

Thermometers.

"Will you please state which kind of a thermometer is correct, mercury or spirit? They do not register the same."—C. D., Spring Arbor, Mich.

Ordinary thermometers are not correct within two or three degrees. Some are more accurate than others, and the mercurial ones are generally more so than the cheap spirit thermometers.

About Pensions.

I. L. W., Brinkhaven, O.: The money to pay pensions comes out of the general treasury of the United States. There is no special tax to provide it. It comes, like all other money in the United States treasury, from the revenue derived from duties, and internal revenue taxation. There have been many service pension bills introduced in Congress, but they are always turned down in committee, for the reason that it would enormously increase the amount needed for pensions. You must remember that no nation has ever asumed so great a pension burden as ours. Foreign nations give pensions only to those who were wounded in service, so as to be unable to make their own living. No nation was ever so generous to its soldiers as our has been. And it is unfair to class as "pension haters" the people who realize the magnitude of the burden on the country. For instance, for the last fiscal year the entire revenue of the United States government was 405 million dollars, while the expenditure for pensions was 147 millions. That is, we paid for pensions over one-third of all the money we received. For every $3 the government obtained, it paid out $1 in pensions. The Spanish war will add many thousands to the roll, and the end is not yet. We favor pensions to all who really deserve them, as does every other patriotic man; but you can see it is useless to expect any general increase of pensions under the existing state of things.

Kansas Representatives.

M. G., Salem, Kan.: The Representatives elect from your state to the 56th Congress are: W. J. Bailey, Baileyville, at large; first district, Chas. Curtis, Topeka; second, J. D. Bowersock, Lawrence; 3d, E. R. Ridgeley, Pittsburg; fourth, J. M. Miller, Council Grove; fifth, W. A. Calderhead, Marysville; sixth, W. A. Reeder, Logan; seventh, Chester I. Long, Hutchinson. All are Republicans.

The Philippines.

"Would the Philippine Islands be of any great value to this country, from a financial or commercial standpoint, and would they be of any benefit to the people at large? What is really meant by the open door policy, tariff, low tariff or no tariff? In case we acquired the islands, would the other nations be admitted on the same conditions as ourselves? In setting up a stable government for Cuba until they shall be able to govern themselves, who pays the bill—paying, clothing and maintaining the army of accupancy, making improvements, cleaning up th ecities, maintaining law and order, and miscellaneous things connected with it?"—O. K. B., Hustad, Iowa.

One would infer from the above that you have not been a reader of The Blade. Every point in the above has been given, either editorially or in the news columns, many times within the past few months. First, the Philippines are ours, and will remain ours. There is not the smallest doubt of that. Second, they will be of the greatest value to us, not only because of the trade with their 10,000,000 of inhabitants, but because they afford a base for extending our commerce in China, which embraces one-third of the human race, and in the East Indies generally. Turn back to the Weekly Blade of January 12, fourth page, and read the editorial headed "We Want Our Share;" then turn to that of January 5, fourth page, and read "Anti-Expansion in 1824." Anything which increases our exports increases employment for our people in mills and mines and factories, on railroads, etc., and increases also the markets for our farmers.

The "open door" means simply that other nations will be allowed to trade in the Philippines on the same terms as the United States. It don't mean high tariff, nor low tariff, nor no tariff at all. A tariff will be esetablished on all imports, to pay the expenses of the government of the Philippines, and the door of trade there will be open to all nations on the same terms as to ourselves.

All the expenses of setting up a stable government in Cuba, which you enumerate, will be paid by the United States, but will be repaid out of the revenues of the island.

Knights of the Golden Circle.

D. W. B., Hewins, Kan.: An organization known by different names—Knights of the Golden Circle, American Knights, Sons of Liberty, etc.,—was set up in the West in 1862, made up of sympathizers with the South, and in opposition to the draft, to aid the Confederates, and to establish a Northwestern Confederacy. In 1864 its membership was estimated at from 350,000 to 800,000. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and P. C. Wright, of New York, were among its organizers. H. H. Dodd, one of the highest officers, was arrested for conspiracy against the government, but eventually escaped punishment.

The Peace Commission.

J. P. M., Rolla, Mo.: The peace commissioners have not yet been paid. Therefore the story to which you refer is false. These gentlemen will be paid a good fee for their services—not so much per day, for they were not hired hands working by the day. Whatever their pay may be, it will not be large considering the splendid success they had in adding an empire to the American possessions; nor will the entire sum be as much as the cost of the war for a single day.

An Irish Legacy.

"My great-grandfather came to this country as a British soldier to fight the Americans in 1776. He stayed in this country, and left an only brother, who was older, and had property in Cork, Ireland. This brother had no other heir, and was of the Protestant faith. Was the property probably confiscated, and to whom shall I write in order to learn about it?"—J. E. F., Shaw, Ore.

We have no means of knowing whether it was confiscated. There is no one to whom you can write. No official of the government is charged with the duty of looking up such things. Your only way is to hire a good lawyer, and send him over to make proper investigation.

East and West, Etc.

"Is there any end to east or west? Surely there is to north and south. How about up and down?"—N. T. R., Hoppertown, Mich.

They are all simply names of directions, not names of places. There is no place on earth from which there is no east or no west. With reference to the earth, any direction on the globe is south to a man on the North Pole, and any direction on the earth is north to a man on the South Pole. But north and south are not confined to the earth. The man on the North Pole can look north, by looking directly upward; he on the South Pole can look south in the same way. Up means away from the center of the earth; down means toward the center of earth. A man at that point could look up, but not down.

Positions as Census Takers.

We have received several letters asking how to proceed to get positions as census takers. Such queries are premature. The bill for the next census has been reported in the House, but has not yet passed that body. When it does, it must go to the Senate. There will be a bitter fight over the question whether appointments under it are to be made under civil service rules, or be made party spoils. No one can tell which side will win. There is doubt, too, whether the bill will get through at this session. Until the bill is a law, we can, of course, answer no questions about the matter.

Dyeing Broom Corn.

J. R. B., Delta, O., sends the following reply to a recent query:

"In answer to G. A. O., of Corydon, Pa., will say broom corn does not need bleaching unless red tipped. In that case it will need bleaching before dyeing. A coal oil barrel is the best to dye in. Fill two-thirds full of hot water; add one-half cup of good vinegar, and dye enough to make the desired color—one-half teaspoonful of Peerless dye we use. Then dip the brush, which must be first tied into bundles in suitable sizes for the barrel, and all is done. Stir thoroughly before dipping."

Population of Cities.

J. S. L., Meridian, Cal.: The population of Alexandria, Egypt, in 1897, was 319,766. Jerusalem has about 40,000. Damascus has about 200,000. No one lives on the site of Babylon. Jericho is a mud village of a dozen or so houses.

Hydrophobia.

"Can you tell us if there is any real danger of hydrophobia being communicated by the bite of mad dogs, and if so, what to do in that case? We put no stock in the alleged madstone."—C. C. H., Nasble, Va.

The bite of a dog suffering from hydrophobia is believed to inoculate the injured person with the germs of the disease. These propagate themselves in the blood for a number of days, and when they become numerous enough the patient shows the symptoms of hydrophobia. The first thing to do is to be certain the dog is mad. He should not be killed, but confined securely, in comfortable quarters, with plenty of fresh water and proper food. If he shows no symptoms of the disease, there is no fear of hydrophobia in the bitten person. If, however, the dog is plainly mad at the time of the injury, a physician should at once cauterize the wound thoroughly, and the patient should go to a Pasteur institute to be treated.

Chewing Gum.

"What is chewing gum made of?"—J. L. Y., Fuller's, N. C.

The manufacturers keep their formulae secret, of course; but the bases of chewing gums are chicle, a vegetable gum from Central America; spruce gum, from the Maine woods, and paraffine.

Imperfect Addresses.

Every week we have a dozen or so queries which either omit the name or the postoffice or the state. For instance, here is a query from J. C. M., Newmansville. There are three Newmansvilles in the United States. So the question can not be answered.

"Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

Here is another version of the origin of this hymn, from I. C., Fillmore, Ind.:

"A gentleman was once sitting by an open window, engaged in reading, when suddenly a storm arose, and a little bird, apparently much excited, flew in at the window and took refuge within the folds of the gentleman's half open vest. On the strength of that incident he wrote, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.'"

Miscellaneous.

R. W., Peage's Mill, Va.: We do not know.

L. B., Miami, Ind.: Ask your postmaster.

W. P. M., Clarmont, Mo.: Consult a pension atorney.

J. E. B., Albion, Neb.: It would be like laying a foot rule on an orange.

S. M. S., Defiance, O.: We are unable to say, from lack of positive information.

E. D. G., Cameron, Mo.: Gen. Miles is a Republican, so far as any officer has any politics.

J. W. C., Allentown, Tenn.: Lee's surrender at Appomattox was on April 9, 1865, which was on Sunday.

M. D., West Mill Creek, Pa.: The Jewish chronology dates from the creation, which they believe took place in 3760 B. C.

A. G. H., Gays, Va.: Ask the county official who issues marriage licenses. We do not know what your state laws provide.

R. S., Cowgill, Mo.: The new station is Boston is the largest in the United States. We are unable to answer your other questions.

F. P., Luce P. O., Minn.: Your question refers to a matter of your state laws. You can not expect us to know all the provisions of all the laws of the 45 states, can you? Consult a lawyer.

J. T. C., Nebo, Tenn.: The Welland canal connects lakes Erie and Ontario vessels thus getting around the Falls of Niagara. The Erie canal runs from Buffalo, on Lake Erie, to Albany, on the Hudson. Follow the rules if you expect answers.

E. E. B., Westfield, Ill.: The token you describe was one of hundreds of different kinds issued by private individuals during the civil war, to take the place of cents, which were hoarded by foolish people. A law of Congress forbidding their use put an end to the circulation of these tokens.

C. W. F., Platte Center, Neb.: If you refer to the destruction of worn bills which have been redeemed, that sort of "destruction" goes on all the time at the Treasury. Paper money wears out, the notes are sent in and new ones issued in place of them, while the old ones are destroyed.

C. M. C., Bartlett, Iowa: There is no discrepancy. If you go to Jerusalem, and walk through the Via Dolorosa—the Way of Sorrow—which is the course taken when Christ was led to crucifixion, you will be shown the spot where Christ fell from exhaustion, when Simon the Cyrenean was compelled by the soldiers to bear the cross from thence to Calvary.

E. F. B., Newbury, Vt.: You seem to forget that the basis of English money is gold. As we said in the answer to which you refer, the alloy does not count. It is easy to figure what any weight of American gold is equivalent to in gold with English alloy, and our coin goes for that—which is equivalent to saying gold is worth as much in England as here, and that our gold coin passes at full value there, which is the fact.

FITS Can Be Permanently CURED

If you suffer from Epileptic Spasms or Spells, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., have children or relatives that do so, or know people that are afflicted, My New Discovery, Epilepticide, will PERMANENTLY cure them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Bottle and try it. It has cured thousands where everything else has failed. My 90-page Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Explained," free. When writing, please give full name, AGE, and postoffice and express address. Correspondence professionally confidential.

W. H. MAY, M. D., May Laboratory, 94 Pine Street, New York City.

Prepare for Spring.

Don't let this season overtake you before you have attended to the important duty of purifying your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. By taking this medicine now you may save sickness that will mean time and money as well as suffering later on. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you rich, red blood, good appetite, good digestion, and a sound, healthy body. It is the greatest and best spring medicine because it is the One True Blood purifier. Its unequalled record of marvelous cures has won for it the confidence of the whole people.

LIBBY PRISON.

The Old Structure to Be Torn Down Because it Don't Pay.

Down on Wabash avenue, at the Fifteenth street intersection, says the Chicago Tribune, there is an old red brick building, now familiar to Chicagoans as Libby Prison, which within a few weeks will be a thing of the past. Its memories will never die, but when that celebrated pile of red brick, mortar and Georgia pine has been obliterated there will pass a structure the recollection of which still fills many a heart with horror.

Last Sunday the owners of the famous old building advertised it for sale to make room for a new Coliseum. It was in 1888 that the project of moving the building from Richmond to Chicago for exhibition purposes was planned, and in September of the following year, it was thrown open to the public as a national war museum.

Libby Prison as a structure cost nearly $50,000, and to-day represents an actual loss of more than twice that sum, notwithstanding the fact that it now possesses the best war museum in America. Here is a bit of the building's history: It stood on the banks of the James river, having been erected in 1845 by Luther Libby, who occupied the structure as a ship chandlery, grocery, and tobacco warehouse until the opening of the war, when it was confiscated by the Confederate government for a prison. It is estimated that during the war no less than 40,000 Union soldiers, mostly commissioned officers, were confined within these walls. The actual cruelty with those at Andersonville and others prisons of the south, was not great. It is generally conceded that the soldiers in Libby had the best treatment that an impoverished and desolate government could provide. There were some cases of unjust severity—in fact, many more than there should have been. There was much suffering on account of the lack of food and clothing, and many deaths from hunger and lack of medical treatment. It is these memories that will live should the bricks and timbers of Libby be scattered the entire breadth of the vast bottom of Lake Michigan.

At the Telephone.

"Hello! Give me one thousand and sixty-six."

"What?"

"Ten hundred and sixty-six."

"I can't understand you."

"One, naught, six six."

"I don't get it. Try again."

"Yes."

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, naught. Naught—naught! Got the naught?"

"Yes."

"One, two, three, four, five, six. Got the six?"

"Yes."

"One, two, three, four, five, six, again. Got the six again?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's what I want."

"Oh, you want one, owe, double six, why didn't you say so?"—Chicago Tribune.

Fruits of Training.

They had gone through the fire drill for weeks, and the other day when visitors were present the teacher thought it well to show the result of their training. "What is your first duty in case of fire?" she inquired of the school.

"Sue the insurance company," shouted a youngster whose father's place of business had been burned out several times. —Detroit Free Press.

During the Sausage.

"Yes," said the yellow dog. "I believe after death we enter another sphere of action. I think I'll be a golf player."

"How do you figure that out?" queried the black and tan.

"Oh, I'll be in the links."—Philadelphia North American.

How He Knew.

Sunday School Teacher—Who was the greatest warrior that the Bible mentions?

Little Willie—David must 'a' been, because he done the most writin'.—Chicago News.

Swollen Neck

Also Had Great Difficulty With Her Heart—How Cured.

"My daughter had a swollen neck and also heart trouble. After the least exertion she would breathe so hard she could be heard all over the room. She could not sweep the floor or even move her arms without affecting her heart. Her limbs were badly bloated. Her father insisted that she must take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we gave her about six bottles, when she was cured, and there has been no return of her ailments." MRS. EMMA THOMAS, North Solon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take easy to operate. 25c.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

It is rather surprising that a Frenchman should be the author of a work like Anglo-Saxon Superiority: To What It Is Due, yet it comes from the pen of Edmond Demolins, who has declared in its pages that the institutions of France are wholly opposite from those of the Anglo-Saxons, the people who really give the vital force to English speaking nations rendering them the dominant ones in the greater part of the world.

The author makes a continued comparison between the French and the Anglo-Saxons, in the various departments of life. He shows how the French educational system prepares the youth for official work in which they may not be anything more than parts of a great machine, while the English system makes strong and self-reliant men, turning out practical workers, dependent upon themselves. The educated Frenchmen do not, he says, like the industrial pursuits leading to wealth, but prefer speculation, while the Englishman does not hesitate to connect himself with any enterprise that will produce money.

R. F. Fenno & Co. are the publishers. It was translated by Louis Burt.

Mr. George Kennan, as Vice President of the Red Cross Association, went to the war with Miss Barton on the State of Texas; but as correspondent of The Outlook he went ashore at Santiago when peace came, and was not allowed to go aboard again, lest he should carry infection with him. In his bookCampaigning in Cuba, which the Century Co. is to bring out at once, he describes the shifts he resorted to in order to get food in the half-deserted city. For several days his meals were put in a basket and lowered to him over the side of the ship. This relief was afforded by Mrs. Porter, wife of President McKinley's private secretary; and in return Mr. Kennan used to give her the news of the day. This is one of the humorous episodes in a book that gives a very grim picture of the horrors of war.

The Alliance Publishing Company, of New York, brings out The Golden Age Cook Book by Henrietta Latham Dwight. The key to the writer's purpose is given in the first part of the preface in which she says she sends her little book out into the world first to aid those, who, having decided to adopt a bloodless diet, are still asking how they can be nourished without flesh; and second, in the hope of gaining something further to protect "the speechless ones" who, having come down through the centuries under "the dominion of man," have in their eyes the mute, appealing look of the helpless and oppressed. The preface is well worth reading.

Miss Elizabeth Robins (C. E. Raimond) had published three novels and a number of magazine articles before she took the literary world by storm with her last great novel, The Open Question; A Tale of Two Temperaments. It has been found almost impossible for the English publishers to supply the demand for the book, and already the American house that issues it (Harper's) have had to defer publication for a week, owing to the great number of advance orders. The indications are that The Open Question will have a record-breaking run.

Mrs. Craigie, known to the literary world as John Oliver Hobbes, has scored a great success as a playwright in her play, the Ambasador, which has been so popular in London. Frederick A. Stokes company have put it in book form so that the public may have the benefit of its reading. Such a reading shows something of the quality which has given it so great a vogue. Throughout there is nothing dashing, but as an English critic has said, it shows a delicate, artistic feeling which is constantly present.

E. R. Herrick and Company, of New York, have issued a large volume by Rev. F. N. Peloubet, D. D., entitled Suggestive Illustrations on the Acts of the Apostles. These illustrations are taken from all sources, picturesque Greek words, library references to further illustrations and references to photographs of celebrated pictures. There are not many direct quotations from literary works, but when they are used, they answer an excellent purpose.

In that excellent series of Appleton's Home Reading Books, edited by William T. Harris, whose name in itself is a guaranty of good work in an educational line, comes Our Country's Flag and the Flags of Foreign Nations. In the first part is given in plain language a history of the national flag of America, which shows to the young exactly how the flag of their country came to be what it is. The fact is made clear that during the whole history of America the flag has been the flag of a country, not a standard of a king or an emperor.

Another part of the volume is taken up with the history of the flags of foreign nations, or in other words, "with the history of the symbols that stand for the hopes, desires, beliefs and aspirations of countries other than our own."

A new book published by the Harpers is entitled Diet in Illness and Convalescence, by Alice Worthington Winthrop. It is founded upon a most useful volume, Diet for the Sick, brought out in 1885 and now out of print. Mrs. Winthrop has kept in this book whatever was of value, adding to and changing anything necessary to be in accord with the great advancement made in the relation of diet to health and also to illness since that appeared.

Other Mention.

Belinda—And Some Others is the title of a very good story by Ethel Maude which the Appletons have brought out in their Town and Country Library. It is clean, wholesome and reasonably entertaining, told in the first person by one of a family of half-a-dozen, four girls and two boys, who are the principal characters acting in the events narrated. They are orphans, living at Riverside Court, a tumble-down old place belonging to an uncle who had been for so many years absent in Australia, that they had come to think of him as never likely to return to England.

Just at present any book that has to do with Cyrano de Bergerac is sure of gaining more than ordinary attention, so that the one relating to the adventures of the gallant Frenchman which has been translated from the French of Louis Gallet by Hettie E. Miller and published by R. F. Fenno & Co., will be sure to find many readers.

In the story the hero is nicknamed Captain Satan because of his mad bravery which made him seek any danger upon the most trifling pretext. He is made a most fascinating character, though there is most too much bloodshed to be strictly agreeable to the people of the present day. The Roxane of the play is the Gilberte of the novel, and very beautiful and charming in all ways, though not in any way a strong character. The book has no special attraction other than that given it because the hero is the historical man brought by Rostand's play to the acquaintance of the public.

A little book entitled Melodia has been issued by the Maumee Valley Music Co. of Toledo. It is a collection of school and home melodies for little singers, and is designed for the household circle and for primary schools and kindergartens, where they may be sung with or without an accompaniment. The words of the little songs are by George Cooper and the music by Chas. E. Pratt. It is Number One of a series, and ought to be found of value to the little singers for whom it is intended.

Dodd, Mead & Co. publish a volume on Africa, by Henry M. Stanley and others. There is an introduction by Harry Thurston Peck. The points dwelt upon particularly are the partition of the continent and its future. The work is a reproduction in book form of a series of papers which were prepared by their authors at the request of The Independent, in whose pages they appeared. Because of so many nations having interests in Africa and making so many and important changes, it is considered a publication of timely and interesting character.

Under Dewey at Manila, by Edward Stratemeyer, published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston, is brought out as a member of the Old Glory series. Its object is to present to young readers a simple and straightforward statement of the causes leading to the war with Spain, of the conditions prevailing in Cuba and the Philippines, and to give finally the incidents of the wonderful battle of Manila just as they occurred. The story is woven about the person and the adventures of a sturdy American lad, who was a gunner's assistant on the Olympia. While there is an element of fiction in the book, the historical facts have been carefully treated.

The Road to Paris is the rather insignificant title of a revolutionary story by R. N. Stephens and published by L. C. Page & Co., of Boston. It is the story of the adventures of a lad who was baptized in danger and blood in the Indian massacres along the Ohio river; who grew up to become a soldier at Bunker Hill and at Quebec; and who was taken on a prison-ship to England, from which country he made his escape to France. As a contribution to revolutionary history it has no value, and as a tale of adventure it would be ridiculous if taken seriously.

The Hero of Erie is another story of Oliver Hazard Perry and his career. The author is James Barnes, and D. Appleton & Co. are the publishers. It is a very interesting book, not only because of its subject, but for the manner in which that subject is handled. The battle of Lake Erie is, of course, the great incident described, but there were others in the life of Perry that are made intensely interesting as rounding out a very remarkable life, especially when it is considered how very short that life was and how much was crowded into it.

Books Received.

The Recovered Continent. By Otto Mundo. The Harper-Osgood Co., Columbus, O. 25 cents.

The White Lady of Khaminavatka. By Richard Henry Savage. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Some Marked Passages and Other Stories. By Jeanne G. Pennington. Fords Howard & Hurlbert, New York. $1.00.

That Gay Deceiver. By Albert Ross G. W. Dillingham Company, New York $1.00.

Van Hoff; or The New Faust. By Alfred Smythe. G. W. Dillingham Company, New York. 50 cents.

Fireside Fancies. By Beulah C. Garretson. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.25.

Our Country's Flag and the Flag of Foreign Countries. By Edward S. Holden. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

NEW ENGLISH WORDS

Many of Them Have Failed to Reach America as Yet.

A London academy has lately devoted its literary competitions to neology, or the introduction of new words into the language. Here is a choice and rather surprising selection, with their meanings. It will doubtless be news to most people that such words have been coined:

"Roofer: A letter written after staying with a friend, to express gratitude for the time spent under his hospitable roof.

"Crotion: An occurrence which enables you to 'crow' over another person. It is the noun corresponding to Mr. Kipling's interjections, 'Cicats, gloats and fids!'

"Bluedomer: One who declines to go to church, because, he says, he worships God more easily 'under the blue dome' of heaven.

"Balmyanas: Originally 'baby' for Parmesan biscuits; and hence, any treasure trove between meals.

Flopulent: One's adipose aunt's method of sitting or reclining.

"Glug: A greasy mud peculiar to the streets of large cities.

"Snumble: Expressive of the sensation produced on the nose by drinking effervescent liquors. 'It makes me snumble,' said a little boy, as he drank some sparkling lemonade.

"Whifflement: Object of small importance.

"Quinnydingles: Irrelevancies and trivialities.

"Sinequanonymous: Most essential.

"Twink: A testy person full of kinks and cranks.

"Confluumption: Muddle, catastrophe.

"Tilge: Decoction of tea which has stood too long, whether warm or cold.

"Screel: To feel the sensation produced by hearing a knife edge squeal on a plate.

"Smarmy: Saying treacly things which do not sound genuine.

"Scrungle: The feeling of hearing a slate pencil squeaked on a slate.

"Gluxy: An adjective denoting the quality that is not quite oily, or creamy, or glutinous, but sometimes of each."

Not So Selfish.

Mrs. Wyles—Did your husband give you anything for New Year's?

Mrs. Styles—Indeed, he did.

"Did it have your name on it?"

"Yes, and my husband's name, too."

"That's just like selfish man; he must share the gift with you."

"But he didn't."

"What was his name doing on it then?"

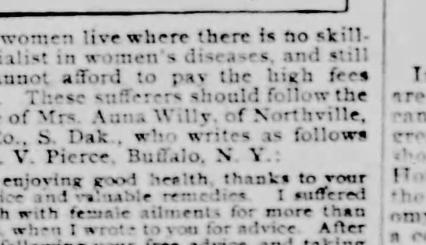
"It wouldn't have been any good without it; it was a check."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Thoughtful Girl.

Mother (reading)—A Western inventor has just patented a machine that will toss a man 500 feet into the air by simply touching a spring.

Pretty Daughter—Goodness gracious! Let me destroy that paper before papa gets hold of it.—Chicago News.

WRITE A LETTER.



Many women live where there is no skillful specialist in women's diseases, and still more cannot afford to pay the high fees charged. These sufferers should follow the example of Mrs. Anna Willy, of Northville, Spink Co., S. Dak., who writes as follows to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

"I am enjoying good health, thanks to your kind advice and valuable remedies. I suffered very much with female ailments for more than two years, when I wrote to you for advice. After carefully following your free advice, and taking six bottles each of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I am now a well and happy woman. I have also taken several vials of your 'Pleasant Pellets,' which did me a great deal of good."

Dr. Pierce has probably treated and cured more cases of female weakness, pains in the back, side and abdomen, nervousness, headache, irregularities, ulcerations, tumors and other female troubles, than any other living physician. His wide experience peculiarly fits him to bring about cures when every one else fails. He charges no fee whatever to those who write him for advice, and he invites all to consult him free by mail. His wonderful remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, can be depended upon to overcome nearly every kind of disease that afflicts girls and women. It contains no alcohol, opium, or other narcotics, and does not create craving for injurious stimulants, as is so often the case with other medicines advertised for woman's ailments.

An honest medicine dealer will give you Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and not try to persuade you to take some inferior substitute for the little added profit he may make thereon.

Those who wish may enclose 21 one-cent stamps in their letters, and Dr. Pierce will send free his 1008-page Common Sense Medical Adviser, which is the most complete and practical family doctor book ever published, containing over 700 pictures. The same book, cloth-bound, 31 stamps.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Worms in Hogs.

S. N., Illinois: For intestinal worms in hogs, with which your hogs seem to be troubled, put a tablespoonful of charcoal in slops for each hog once a day for a week, and then make a bran mash for each hog, in which an ounce of Epsom salts has been stirred. This amount for a 100-pound hog, or over this weight. An excellent thing to keep hogs free from intestinal worms is to have a small piece of anthracite or soft coal where the hog may go to it at will. While eating the coal they should be kept where they will not get wet, as it contains sulphur.

Pigs Do Not Do Right.

W. L. K., Indiana: You must change the feed of your pigs for about two weeks from corn to oats and wheat ground together, if possible; or oats and barley will do. The pigs must have a little salt and a full teaspoonful of charcoal in their food each day for a week will be good. Pigs get tired of an all-corn diet, and a change is excellent. Corn not well matured is a source of disease if fed continuously. For the pig that will not eat, stir a half-ounce of Rochelle salts in some milk and give it a little warm. The pigs should be allowed to eat a little soft coal. It is cleansing and keeps the pigs free from worms.

Hair Peeling From Calves.

W. A. J. M.: Your calves are affected with a skin disease known as pityriasis. Rub a little sweet oil over the parts affected and after two hours' time, wash off with warm water and soap. Then rub in over the affected parts, vaseline, sulphur and wheat flour, equal parts. After this is on for a day, wash off with warm water and soap, and in three or four days apply again, washing off after 24 hours. Then wash with a little water impregnated with alum. Give the calves a little oil meal.

Horse Cut On Barbed Wire.

E. T. B., Wisconsin: As proud flesh has formed between the fetlock and heel in your horse, resulting from being cut on a wire fence, the first thing to be done is to poultice the part for a full day with warm linseed poultices on which there is sprinkled a liberal quantity of charcoal and burnt alum. After poulticing (the poultice must be kept warm), wash the part carefully with water as warm as your hand will bear, and soap. Dry well, and apply this daily until the proud flesh is killed out: Nitrate of silver, used in stick or iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 1 oz. Spread this on linen, and apply. When the proud flesh is removed apply this: Wheat flour, 3 parts; rosin, 1 part; pulverized alum, 1 part; sheep's tallow, 1 part. Apply this every day, washing off with warm water and soap and drying well before each application.

Lame for Thirteen Months.

H. B., Wisconsin: Your veterinarian may be right in diagnosing the case of your mare, but it does not seem possible that, striking her foot on a rock, as she did, that the seat of the disease is in the shoulder. The muscles of the shoulder are seldom affected. That part of the body of the horse is less liable to injury than almost any other part. Striking her foot, as she did, the injury inflicted would naturally be in the hoof or tendons of the leg. A personal examination would be necessary, which, of course, it would be impossible for the editor to give. Place your fingers firmly along the back of the leg from the fetlock to the knee. Manipulate the part well, and if there is any flinching or heat, you have located the seat of the trouble. Take your knife, open the blade, and, holding the blade in the hand, tap the hoof in different parts. If the animal flinches while any part is struck, you have located the seat of pain. Examine around the coronet, and carefully go over the seat of the frog. If there is tenderness then you have learned the point at which the animal has been hurt. The editor can only give you advice. If you find the point of injury, write, giving full particulars, and he will tell you what to do. If the shoulder is affected, a sweating blister will be in order. If the tendons of the leg are at fault, rub in a little of this: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Apply once a day for a week, washing off before each application with warm water and soap, and drying well before re-applying.

Bunch On Mare's Flank.

A. F., South Dakota: Your mare seems to be affected with ascites, or dropsy of the abdomen. Dropsy is an accumulation of watery or serous liquid in one or more of the natural serous cavities of the body. Give the mare a pint of raw linseed oil, after which give this: Venus turpentine, 1½ ozs.; oil of juniper, 1 oz.; powdered resin, 4½ ozs.; nitre, 3 ozs.; hard dried soap, 2 ozs. Melt the resin, soap and turpentine together, and, when cooling, stir in the juniper and nitre. Divide in 15 doses and give one every day. You did right in poulticing the part. The mare should not have much exercise for two weeks. Give her the best of feed, but not in too large quantities.

Cattle Losing Their Hair.

W. M., Pennsylvania: Your cattle should have an application of oil over all parts affected. After two or three hours' time, wash off with warm water and soap, and then apply carbolic acid 1 part to 10 parts of water. After this has been on for two days, wash again with warm water and soap, and sprinkle with pulverized rosin, 1 part; wheat flour, 2 parts; alum, pulverized, 1 part. It will be well for you to curry the cattle and burn all loose hair. The stalls must be kept free from old straw, or straw that has urine on it. Feed no corn or cornmeal for a week, but give a little oil meal cake with the food. Give bran mashes if the bowels are not working properly.

Lameness in Stifle.

M. B. F., Michigan: You must be absolutely sure that the lameness in your mare is located in the stifle or near it and not in the tendons of the leg, hock or foot. If in or around the muscles of the stifle joint, apply this: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Apply this once a day for four inches around the joint for a week. Wash off every day with water as warm as the hand will bear, and soap. Dry well before reapplying. After a week's time heal with a little unsalted lard. This is a sweating blister, and will not blemish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pasturing Meadows.

In the management of meadows there are too many who seem to think that they can eat their cake and still have it and a great deal of pasturing is done that should never be permitted, says Iowa Homestead. Many think that as soon as the hay crop is removed it is good economy to turn on the cattle and thus make a continued use of the field on the theory that nothing should be allowed to go to waste. Many others pasture the meadows in the fall to consume the growth of grass after recovery from the cutting. Economy is a good thing, and, other things being equal, he will prosper best who permits the least waste. But there is such a thing as making a saving at too great an expense, and much of the pasturing of meadows is of this class, for it is done at the expense of the future hay crop. A newly-cut meadow, for instance, is not a stubble field from which a penny saved is necessarily a penny earned. It is the place where the next year's hay crop is to be grown and should be managed with that idea in view. To pasture the meadow in the fall may save some feed that is worth saving, but it may also leave the ground so bare that when winter comes great injury is done to the grass roots and it may not recover. When one sees himself short of pasture, either in mid-summer or later in the fall, and the meadows show up well with considerable feed on it, there is a great temptation to turn the stock on, and there may be times when it is really the best thing to do under the circumstances as they actually exist. It is better, for instance, than to let the stock suffer, when it is that or nothing. But such circumstances should not be permitted to occur. To provide a fodder crop in a corn country is so easy that there is no necessity for it to occur, and the management of the meadow should be carried on for the meadow's own good and with an eye single to the largest possible hay crop.

Handling Bees.

A good many people do not keep bees because they have a notion that bees do not like them. It has been pretty well established that in the matter of likes and dislikes everybody is alike to bees. Some men are more adept at handling them than others, but the most successful bee-keeper is the one who wears a veil all the time and goes among the bees with a calm determination not to strike wildly at the air if one of the colony begins to buzz about his ears.

Bees are not at all averse to a hostile declaration and are ready at all times to sacrifice themselves in a fight with any animate thing. The only satisfaction a man can get in a fight with a bee is that the insect dies soon after making its thrust, but this is not sufficient to soothe the pain. The best way to handle bees as well as men is to take advantage of their weak spots. Some men and all bees are in the best condition to manipulate when they are approached through their stomachs. Men are so constituted as to approach and feed on good things without persuasion, but bees must be alarmed before they gorge themselves. Smoke is the most convenient thing to use in raising an alarm in a colony of bees. As soon as smoke begins to enter the hive every bee attacks the stores of the colony and eats all the honey it can hold. If a colony is gently smoked and left to itself or a few minutes, it can be handled by any one. This is equally applicable to all bees when handling them, but some breeds of bees are more aggressive than others. The native black bees are liable to go out of their way to sting a man, but Italians rarely make the first move toward battle. For this reason Italians should be chosen in selecting a breed. Another good reason for choosing them is that they are the best breed.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet. 25c.

Wine-tasters eat a small piece of bread, with a scrap of cheese, between samples, to insure an unprejudiced taste.

FOR MEN ONLY.

Free Trial Package of This New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address---Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 692 First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

The address of all Soldiers who made a HOMESTEAD filing on less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, no matter whether FINAL PROOF was made or not. Will buy Land Warrants.

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This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... $18.00

Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Improved High Arm, Perfected, Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG—DURABLE—SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

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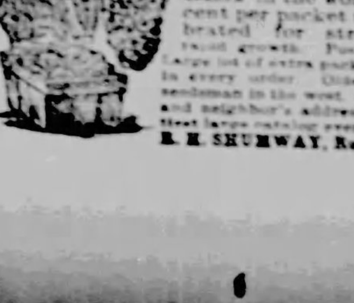


BEST in the world from 1 cent per packet up. Celebrated for strong and rapid growth. Postage paid. Large lot of extra packages Free in every order. Oldest reliable seedsman in the west. Send yours and neighbor's address for prettiest large catalog ever printed.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

Talmage's Sermon.

WARNING TO THE WICKED

Do Right In This World and Prepare for the Next.

This, like many of Dr. Talmage's discourses, recommends right-doing for this world, as well as preparation for the heavenly world. Text, Job viii, 14: "Whose trust shall be a spider's web."

The two most skillful architects in all the world are the bee and the spider. The one puts up a sugar manufactory and the other builds a slaughter-house for flies. On a bright summer morning when the sun comes out and shines upon the spider's web, bedecked with dew, the gossamer structure seems bright enough for a suspension bridge for aerial beings to cross on. But, alas for the poor fly, which in the latter part of that very day, ventures on it, and is caught and dungeoned and destroyed. The fly was informed that it was a free bridge, and would cost nothing, but at the other end of the bridge the toll paid was its own life. The next day there comes down a strong wind, and away goes the web, and the marauding spider and the victimized fly. So delicate are the silken threads of the spider's web that many thousands of them are put together before they become visible to the human eye, and it takes four million of them to make a thread as large as the human hair. Most cruel, as well as most ingenious, is the spider. A prisoner in the Bastile, France, had one so trained that at the sound of the violin it every day came for its meal of flies. The author of my text, who was a leading scientist of his day, had no doubt watched the voracious process of this one insect with another, and saw spider and fly swept down with the same broom, or scattered by the same wind. Alas, that the world has so many designing spiders and victimized flies! There has not been a time when the utter and black irresponsibility of many men having the financial interests of others in charge, has been more evident than in these last few years. The bankruptcy of banks and disappearance of large administrators with the funds of large estates, and the disordered accounts of United States officials, have sometimes made a pestilence of crime that solemnizes every thoughtful man and woman, and leads every philanthropist and Christian to ask, What shall be done to stay the plague? There is ever and anon a monsoon of swindle abroad, a typhoon, a sirocco. I sometimes ask myself if it would not be better for men making wills to bequeath the property directly to the executors and officers of the court, and appoint the widows and orphans a committee to see that the former got all that did not belong to them. The simple fact is that there are a large number of men sailing yachts and driving fast horses, and members of expensive club-houses, and controlling country seats, who are not worth a dollar if they return to others their just rights. Under some sudden reverse they fail, and, with afflicted air, seem to retire from the world, and seem almost ready for monastic life, when in two or three years they blossom out again, having compromised with their creditors, that is, paid them nothing but regret; and the only difference between the second chapter of prosperity and the first, is that their pictures are Murillos instead of Kensetts, and their horses go a mile in twenty seconds less than their predecessors, and instead of one country seat, they have three. I have watched and have noticed that nine out of ten of those who fail, in what is called high life, have more means after than before the failure, and in many of the cases, failure is only a stratagem to escape the payment of honest debts, and put the world off the track, while they practice a large swindle. There is something woefully wrong in the fact that these things are possible.

First of all, I charge the blame on careless, indifferent bank directors and boards having in charge great financial institutions. It ought not to be possible for a president or cashier or prominent officer of a banking institution to swindle it year after year without detection. I will undertake to say that if these frauds are carried on for two or three years without detection, either the directors are partners in the infamy and pocket part of the theft, or they are guilty of a culpable neglect of duty, for which God will hold them as responsible as he holds the acknowledged defrauders. What right have prominent business men to allow their names to be published as directors in a financial institution, so that unsophisticated people are thereby induced to deposit their money in or buy the script thereof, when they, the published directors are doing nothing for the safety of the institution? It is a case of deception most reprehensible. Many people with a surplus of money, not needed for immediate use, although it may be a little further on indispensable, are without friends competent to advise them, and they are guided solely by the character of the men whose names are associated with the institution. When the crash came, and with the overthrow of the banks went the small earnings and limited fortunes of widows and orphans, and the helplessly aged, the directors stood with idiotic stare, and to the inquiry of the frenzied depositors and stockholders who had lost their all, and to the arraignment of an indignant public, had nothing to say except: "We thought it was all right. We did not know there was anything wrong going on."

It was their duty to know. They stood in a position which deluded the people with the idea that they were carefully observant. Calling themselves directors, they did not direct. They had opportunity of auditing accounts and inspecting the books. No time to do so? Then they had no business to accept the position. It seems to be the pride of some moneyed men to be directors in a great many institutions and all they know is whether or not they get their dividends regularly, and their names are used as decoy ducks to bring others near enough to make game of. What first of all is needed is that five hundred bank directors and insurance company directors resign or attend to their business as directors. The business world will be full of fraud just as long as fraud is easy. When you arrest the president and secretary of a bank for an embezzlement carried on for many years, be sure to have plenty of sheriffs out the same day to arrest all the directors. They are guilty either of neglect or complicity.

"Oh," some will say, "better preach the gospel and let business matters alone." I reply if your gospel does not inspire common honesty in your dealings of men, the sooner you close up your gospel and pitch it into depths of the Atlantic ocean the better. An orthodox swindler is worse than a heterodox swindler. The recitations of all the catechisms and creeds ever written, and partaking of the communion chalices that ever glittered in the churches of Christendom, will never save your soul unless your business character corresponds with your profession. Some of the worst scoundrels in America have been members of churches, and they got fat on sermons about heaven when they most needed to have the pulpits preach that which would either bring them to repentence, or thunder them out of the holy communions where their presence was a sacrilege and an infamy.

We must especially deplore the misfortune of banks in various parts of this country in that they damage the banking institution, which is the great convenience of the centuries, and indispensable to commerce and the advancement of nations. With one hand it blesses the lender, and with the other it blesses the borrower. On their shoulders are the interests of private individuals and great corporations. In them are the great arteries through which run the currents of the nation's life. They have been the resources of the thousands of financiers in days of business exigency. They stand for accommodations, for facility, for individual, state and national relief. At their head, and in their management, there is as much interest and moral worth as in any class of men—perhaps more. How nefarious, then, the behavior of those who bring disrepute upon this venerable, benignant, and God-honored institution!

We also deplore abuse of trust funds, because the abusers fly in the face of divine goodness which seems determined to bless this land. We are having a series of unexampled national harvests. The wheat gamblers get hold of the wheat, and the corn gamblers get hold of the corn. The full tide of God's mercy toward this land is put back by those great dykes of dishonest resistance. When God provides enough food and clothing to feed and apparel this whole nation like princes, the scrabble of dishonest men get it at all hazards, keeps everything shaking with uncertainty, and everybody asking, "What next?" Every week makes new revelations. How many more bank presidents and bank cashiers have been speculating with other people's money, and how many more bank directors are in imbecile silence, letting the perfidy go on, the great and patient God only knows! My opinon is that we have got near the bottom. The wind has been pricked from the great bubble of American speculation. The men who thought that the judgment day was at least five thousand years off, found it in 1898, or 1897, or 1896; and this nation has been taught that men must keep their hands out of other people's pockets. Great businesses built on borrowed capital have been obliterated, and men who had nothing have lost all they had. I believe we are starting on a higher career of prosperity than this land has ever seen, if, and if, and if.

If the first men, and especially Christian men, will learn never to speculate upon borrowed capital—if you have a mind to take your own money and turn it all into kites, to fly them over every common in the United States, you do society no wrong, except when you tumble your helpless children into the poorhouse for the public to take care of. But you have no right to take the money of others and turn it into kites. There is one word that has deluded more people into bankruptcy and state prison and ruin, than any other word in commercial life, and that is the word borrow; that one word is responsible for all the defalcations and embezzlements and financial consternations of the last twenty years. When executors conclude to speculate with the funds of an estate committed to their charge they do not purloin, they say they only borrow; when a banker makes an overdraft upon his institution, he does not commit a theft, he only borrows. When the officer of a company, by flaming advertisement, in some religious papers and gilt certificate of stocks, gets a multitude of country people to put their small earnings into an enterprise for carrying on some undeveloped nothing, he does not fraudulently take their money, he only borrows. When a young man with easy access to his employer's money drawer, or the confidential clerk, by close propinquity to the account books, takes a few dollars for a Wall street excursion he expects to put it back. He will put it all back. He will put it all back very soon. He only borrows. Why, when you are going to do wrong, pronounce so long a word as borrow, a word of six letters, when you can get a shorter word more descriptive of the reality, a word of only five letters, the word steal.

There are times when we all borrow, and borrow legitimately, and borrow with the divine blessings, for Christ in his sermon on the Mount, enjoins, "From him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." A young man rightly borrows money to get his education. Purchasing a house and not able to pay all down in cash, the purchaser rightly borrows it on mortgage. Crises come in business, when it would be wrong for a man not to borrow. But I roll this warning through all these aisles, over the backs of all these pews, never borrow to speculate—not a dollar, not a cent, not a farthing. Young men, I warn you by your worldly prospects and the value of your immortal souls, do not do it. There are breakers distinguished for their shipwrecks—the Hanways, the Needles, the Caskets, the Douvers, the Anderlos, the Skerries—and many a craft has gone to pieces on those rocks; but I have to tell you that all the Hanways, and the Needles and the Caskets and the Skerries are as nothing compared with the long line of breakers which bound the ocean of commercial life north, south, east and west and the white foam of their despair and the dirge of their damnation: The breakers of borrow.

If I had only a worldly weapon to use on this subject I would give you the fact, fresh from the highest authority, that 90 per cent. of those who go into wild speculation lose all; but I have a better warning than a worldly warning. From the place where men have perished—body, mind and soul—stand off, stand off! Abstract pulpit discussion must step aside on this question. Faith and repentance are absolutely necessary, but faith and repentance are no more doctrines of the Bible than commercial integrity. "Render to all their dues." "Owe no man anything." And while I mean to preach faith and repentance, more and more to preach them, I do not mean to spend any time in chasing the Hittites and Jebusites and Girgashites of Bible times when there are so many evils right around us destroying men and women for time and for eternity. The greatest evangelistic preacher the world ever saw, a man who died for his evangelism—peerless Paul—wrote to the Romans. "Provide things honest in the sight of all men;" wrote to the Corinthians. "Do that which is honest;" wrote to the Philippians, "Whatsoever things are honest;" wrote to the Hebrews, "Willing in all things to live honestly." The Bible says that faith without works is dead, which, being liberally translated, means that if your business life does not correspond with your profession, your religion is a humbug.

Here is something that needs to be sounded into the ears of all the young men of America, and iterated and reiterated, if this country is ever to be delivered from its calamities, and commercial prosperity is to be established and perpetuated: Live within your means.

Spend no more than you make. And let us adjust all our business and our homes by the principles of the Christian religion. Our religion ought to mean just as much on Saturday and Monday as on the day between, and not to be a mere periphrasis of sanctity. Our religion ought to first clean our hearts, and then it ought to clean our lives. Religion is not, as some seem to think, a sort of church delectation, a kind of confectionery, a sort of spiritual caramel, or holy gumdrop, or sanctified peppermint, or theological anaesthetic. It is an omnipotent principle, all-controlling, all-conquering. You may get along with something less than that, and you may deceive yourself with it; but you cannot deceive God, and you cannot deceive the world. The keen business man will put on his spectacles, and he will look clear through to the back of your head and see whether your religion is a fiction or a fact. And you cannot hide your samples of sugar, or rice, or tea, or coffee, if they are false; you cannot hide them under the cloth of a communion table. All your prayers go for nothing so long as you misrepresent your banking institution, and in the report of the resources you put down more specie, and more fractional currency, and more clearing house certificates, and more legal tender notes, and more loans and more discounts than there really are, and when you give an account of your liabilities you do not mention all the unpaid dividends and the United States bank notes outstanding, and the individual deposits, and the obligations to other banks and bankers. An authority more scrutinizing than that of any bank examiner will go through and through your business.

Gathered in all religious assemblages there are many who have trust funds. It is a compliment to you that you have been so entrusted; but I charge you, in the presence of God and the world, to be careful of the property of others as you are careful of your own. Above all, keep your own private account at the bank separate from your account as trustee of an estate or trustee of an institution. That is the point at which thousands of people makes shipwreck. They get the property of others mixed up with their own property, they put it into investment, and away it all goes, and they cannot return that which they borrowed. Then comes the explosion, and the money market is shaken, and the press denounces, and the church thunders expulsion. You have no right to use the property of others, except for their advantage, nor without consent, unless they are minors. If, with their consent, you invest their property as well as you can, and it is all lost, you are not to blame; you did the best you could; but do not come into the delusion which has ruined so many men, of thinking, because a thing is in their possession, therefore it is theirs. You have a solemn trust that God has given you. In any assemblage there may be some who have misappropriated trust funds. Put them back, or if you have so hopelessly involved them that you cannot put them back, confess the whole thing to those whom you have wronged, and you will sleep better nights, and you will have the better chance for your soul. What a sad thing it would be, if, after you are dead, your administrator should find out from the account books, or from some lack of vouchers, that you are not only bankrupt in estate, but that you lost your soul! If all the trust funds that have been misappropriated should suddenly fly to their owners, and all the property that has been purloined should suddenly go back to its owners, it would crush into ruin every city in America.

A missionary in one of the islands of the Pacific preached on dishonesty, and the next morning he looked out of his window, and he saw his yards full of goods of all kinds. He wondered, and asked the cause of all this. "Well," said the natives, "our gods that we have been worshiping permit us to steal, but according to what you said yesterday, the God of heaven and earth will not allow this, so we bring back all these goods, and we ask you to help us in taking them to the places where they belong."

If next Sabbath all the ministers in America should preach sermons on the abuse of trust funds, and on the evils of purloining, and the sermons were all blessed of God, and regulations were made that all these things should be taken to the city halls, it would not be long before every city hall in America would be crowded from cellar to cupola.

Let me say in the most emphatic manner to all young men, dishonesty will never pay. An abbot wanted to buy a piece of ground and the owner would not sell it, but the owner finally consented to let it to him until he could raise one crop, and the abbot sowed acorns, a crop of two hundred years! And I tell you, young man, that the dishonesties which you plant in your heart and life will seem to be very insignificant, but they will grow up until they will overshadow you with horrible darkness, overshadow all time and all eternity. It will not be a crop for two hundred years, but a crop for everlasting ages.

I have also a word of comfort for all who suffer from the malfeasance of others, and every honest man, woman, and child does suffer from what goes on in financial scampdom. Society is so bound together that all the misfortunes which good people suffer in business matters come from the misdeeds of others. Bear up under distress, strong in God. He will see you through, though your misfortunes should be centupled. Scientists tell us that a column of air forty-five miles in height rests on every man's head and shoulders. But that is nothing compared with the pressure that business life has put upon many of you. God made up his mind long ago how many or how few dollars it would be best for you to have. Trust to his appointment. The door will soon open to let you out and let you up. What shock of delight for men who for thirty years have been in business anxiety when they shall suddenly awake in everlasting holiday! On the maps of the Arctic regions there are two places whose names are remarkable, given, I suppose, by some Polar expedition: "Cape Farewell" and "Thank God Harbor." At this last the Polaris wintered, in 1871, and the Tigress in 1873. Some ships have passed the cape, yet never reached the harbor. But from what I know of many of you, I have concluded that, though your voyage of life may be very rough, run into by icebergs on this side and ice bergs on that, you will in due time reach Cape Farewell, and there bid good-bye to all annoyances, and soon after drop anchor in the calm and imperturbable waters of "Thank God Harbor." "There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—MRS. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

This slight cough may soon become deep-seated and hard to cure. Do not let it settle on the lungs.

Think. Has there been consumption in your family?

Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver oil with hypophosphites These are the best remedies for a cough.

Scott's Emulsion has saved thousands who, neglecting the cough, would have drifted on until past hope. It warms, soothes, strengthens and invigorates.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

THE EATING OF CANDY

How the Gratification of a Child's Sweet Tooth Should be Regulated.

To the average child there are two delights so great that the sophisticated man or woman of the world can hardly comprehend the bliss they cause. One is to eat ice cream; the other to eat candy. One woman confesses that when she was a small girl, and was told that heaven was a place of absolute bliss, she instantly decided in her own mind that in that place there would be gallon freezers of ice cream always standing open, and that the trees would bear on their branches and drop upon the ground below thousands of candies.

It is a pity that an article whose wise use gives so much pleasure and works so little harm as does good candy should have been abused until it has become an evil. Some parents feel that to keep their children in health they must forbid them to eat candy at any time, while other parents permit it to be devoured in such quantities that their ignorance can be their only excuse for the sin of allowing such indulgence. Dentists and physicians unite in the opinion that pure candy, eaten in proper quantities and at proper times, can do a well child no harm. Good candy may be now procured from many dealers, the purity of whose bonbons has justly won for them reputation. Let the mother buy these candies and portion them out to her little ones, a few at a time, and always right after a substantial meal. One mother calls her boys and girls to her room every day after their simple but hearty noonday dinner and gives to each a few simple candies, such as cream peppermints, chocolate creams, and maple creams. Nut bonbons are never allowed. The children are satisfied with this method of taking their goodies, and teeth and digestion are not impaired by the practice. Of course, if a child is not well the candy is not allowed, for this mother believes more in diet than in drugs.

One morning, in the heat of last summer, I was riding in a street car, when a father entered, carrying in his arms a pale, wasted girl of three years of age. The mother followed. Had the child's eyes been closed she would have looked as if she were already dead instead of dying of marasmus. In one birdlike claw of a hand she clutched a bright pink chocolate cake. When the father sat down she dropped her heavy head to his shoulder and lifted the pink atrocity to her bloodless lips, where it slowly but steadily disappeared. The tired mother sighed anxiously.

"She ain't ate a bit of breakfast this day," she complained to her husband.

"Oh, well," was the hopeful reply, "she'll be all right when it gets cooler weather."

"By which time she'll be in another world," said I to my indignant self, "and she is hurried there by those who would sacrifice all to save her life."—Harper's Bazar.

THE MODERN WAY

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co.

BRILLIANTS.

Ah, Christ, that it were possible
For one short hour to see
The souls we loved, that they might tell us
What and where they be.

Sole and self—commanded works,
Fears not undermining days,
Grows by decays,
And, by the famous night that lurks
In reaction and recoil,
Makes flame to freeze and ice to boil.
—Emerson.

In the heavens above,
The angels, whispering to one another,
Can find among their burning terms of love
None so devotional as that of "mother."
—E. A. Poe.

One's chiefest duty here below
Is not the seeming great to do,
That the vain world may pause to see,
But in steadfast humility
To walk the common walk, and bear
The thousand things, the trifling care,
In love with wisdom, patiently.
Thus each one in his narrow groove
The great world nearer God may move.
—Matthew Hunt.

If I were hanged on the highest hill,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose love would follow me still,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose tears would come down to me,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

If I were damned of body and soul,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose prayers would make me whole,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
—Kipling.

No maiden sees aright the faults
Or merits of her lover;
No sick man guesses if 't were best
To die or to recover.
* * * * * *
Whether a present grief ye weep,
Or yet untasted blisses,
Look for the balm that comes with tears,
The bane that lurks in kisses.

We may reap dear delight from wrongs,
Regret from things most pleasant;
Foes may confess us when we're gone,
And friends deny us present.

And that high suffering which we dread
A higher joy discloses;
Men saw the thorns on Jesus' brow,
But angels saw the roses.
—Julia Ward Howe.

Never Hobsonized.

Laura—At any rate, I am one of the women who never kissed Hobson.

Flora—Why not put it that Hobson is one of the men who never kissed you?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WORLD'S GREATEST PEARL FISHERIES

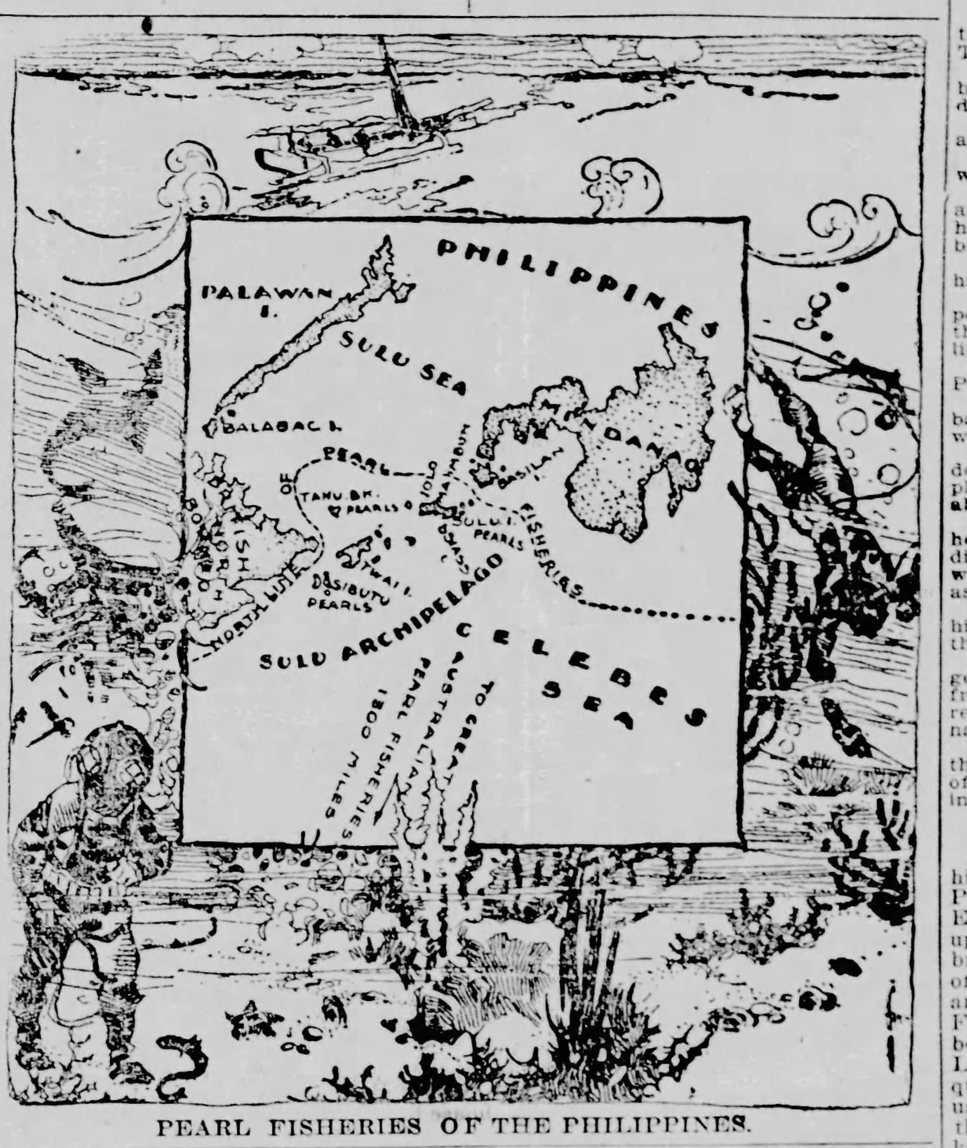
CAME TO UNCLE SAM WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Are Located in the Dominions of That American Potentate, the Sultan of the Sulus.

In the area handed over to the United States in the far Pacific as one result of the late Spanish war, are the important pearl fisheries attached to the group of Sulu islands—pearl fisheries that since the decline of those of Ceylon and the Persian gulf, divide with the north coast of Australia the reputation of being the most valuable in the world. These pearl fisheries promise to furnish great opportunities for the investment of American capital.

Like many other fields of enterprise in that part of the world, the Sulu pearling grounds have, for some time, been controlled by men or companies, with large capital, of which the chief is the great London jewelry firm of Streeter. These capitalists equip and send out fleets of from twenty to thirty moderate sized schooners upon annual cruises, and employ in the pursuit besides numerous European officers and supercargoes, many hundreds, if not thousands, of native divers.

It may be information to many that the chief revenue of the pearl fishing industry is derived not from the find of pearls—a very uncertain contingency, but from the pearl shells, or mother-of-pearl, which brings in the market $100 a ton and upwards. As an illustration of this, while the West Australian pearl fisheries netted in one year $400,000 from the shells, the returns from the find of pearls was valued at a little over $150,000, or about one-third.



PEARL FISHERIES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In this respect, while the pearls found in the Sulus are of the finest quality, the mother-of-pearl is sometimes characterized by a yellowish tint, which renders it less valuable from a commercitl point of view, as being unsuitable for many ornamental purposes, and consequently makes the industry more of a speculative nature than that carried on upon the adjacent Australian banks.

The actual diving operations are carried on chiefly by the natives, though of late years Europeans, with the regular diving apparatus, have in some instances been employed. The former method is simplicity itself. The diver being denuded of his clothes, is provided with a knife and a small net bag, in which to gather the shells, and then with a 40 pound stone attached to his feet and having drawn a deep breath, he is let rapidly down by a rope into the transparent waters. The depth at which pearl-diving is generally carried on is from thirty to forty feet, though as deep as eighty feet has been thus reached in a few instances.

Once at the bottom the diver quickly proceeds to cut the shells from the rocks in his neighborhood, and while filling his bag remains under water for a period of sixty to one hundred seconds—the record time, so far as is known, for one of these divers to remain under water having been no less than six minutes.

While thus engaged the divers are often subject to the attacks of ravenous sharks, which they are usually able to ward off, but they find a far deadlier enemy in the exhausting nature of their work, carried on beneath the waters of the tropics. Their lives are generally of short duration, after once adopting the profession.

When a vessel has received its full capacity of from twenty to thirty thousand shells, it is put into the shore, where the cargo is landed and piled high on the beach for the fierce rays of the sun to assist in the decomposition of the dead fish, so that the pearls may be the more easily obtained.

During the cleaning and washing process, great care is exercised in order to discover the loose pearls, which, being nearly all perfect spheres, are the most valuable for stringing or necklace purposes; after which the shells are examined for those that may remain attached, furnishing the many quaint shapes to be seen in jewelers' windows.

Pearls of value are seldom discovered in shells under four years of age—the age being computed by the weight of the shells, eight years, it would seem, being the extreme limit of pearl oyster longevity.

As soon as the pearls have all been obtained from the find they are classified by being passed through a succession of little cells or "baskets," as the latter are called, the holes in the chambers being smaller and smaller until the last for the reception of the "seed" pearls is reached. Having been sized in this manner, the pearls are then sorted as to color, weighed, and their value appraised.

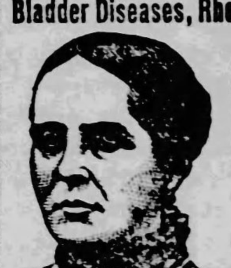
The pearls found in the Sulus are remarkable for their fine white color and soft iridescent sheen, and up till the present have found their principal market in London, but now that the archipelago has become an outlying territory of the United States, one may naturally expect that these most chastely beautiful gems will come more into favor on this side of the Atlantic than heretofore.

Like Nothing Else.

"Too much cannot be said in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives a good appetite and tones up the system as nothing else will. My husband has been greatly benefited by its use. He suffered for years from stomach trouble and catarrh, but Hood's relieved him."—Mrs. Sallie V. Clarke, Raccoon Island, O.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

A Strange New Shrub that Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.—Free.



Mrs. Fowler, Locktown, N.J.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a **Positive Specific Cure** is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA Shrub, called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., testifies in the *Christian Advocate*, that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder disease after ten years' suffering, the bladder trouble being so great he had to rise ten to twelve times during the night. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, of Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. James Young of Kent, Ohio, also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail FREE only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 8, FEBRUARY 19, 1899.

Christ Feeding the Five Thousand.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am the bread of life.—John 6:35.

(John 6:1-14. Memory verses: 9-11.) Compare Matt. 14:13-21; Mark 6:31-44, and Luke 9:10-17.

1. After these things Jesus went over the sea of Galilee, which is the sea of Tiberias.
2. And a great multiture followed him, because they saw his miracles which he did on them that were diseased.
3. And Jesus went up into a mountain, and there he sat with his disciples.
4. And the passover, a feast of the Jews, was nigh.
5. When Jesus then lifted up his eyes, and saw a great company come unto him, he saith unto Philip, Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?
6. And this he said to prove him; for he himself knew what he would do.
7. Philip answered him, Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one of them may take a little.
8. One of his disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, saith unto him,
9. There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many?
10. And Jesus said, Make the men sit down. Now there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number about five thousand.
11. And Jesus took the loaves; and when he had given thanks, he distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were sat down; and likewise of the fishes as much as they would.
12. When they were filled, he said unto his disciples, Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost.
13. Therefore they gathered them together, and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves, which remained over and above unto them that had eaten.
14. Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that Prophet that should come into the world.

Illustrative Applications.

And this he said to prove him: for he himself knew what he would do (v. 6). Proving—that is, testing—is a fact of life. Everything that gets up must struggle up. I saw a glorious oak, mighty, many branched, far-stretching. But a cause of its magnificence was that it had met and mastered the testings of the storms. For testing, that by means of it we may become strong in character, does our Lord, by his providence, ask difficult questions of us, and set hard tasks before us, as he did to Philip. But never forget the comfort for testings—our Lord knows what he will do; he knows the amount of testings needed, their precise kind, the way out of them. Your testings are under the wisest administration, and are the boons of love. Under another figure, the sweet lines of Dean Alford sing the whole matter well:

"One who has known in storms to sail
I have on board;
Above the raging of the gale
I hear my Lord.
He holds me when the billows smite,
I shall not fall.
If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light;
He tempers all.
Safe to the land, safe to the land,—
The end is this;
And then with him go hand in hand
Far into bliss."

What are these? (vs. 7-9). There are two ways of looking at a great hard task or duty: Philip's way—the way of refusal to reckon resources, the way of blank inability and despair; Andrew's way—the way of reckoning your resources, scanty though they be, and even though you must confess them sadly small. This last is the best way, the way to possible accomplishment. If you won't even look for the five loaves and two fishes, of course you can do nothing. But if you will look for them, consecrate them to Christ, set about using them as you think he would have you, there is no telling what thus you may at last achieve. John Pounds, turning his cobbler's shop into an academy for the street children; William Carey, offering himself as missionary on the basis of thirteen pounds, six shillings, sixpence; Washington with his little ragged army, and in the winter weather, surprising and vanquishing the British at Trenton; William of Orange, and his little Holland, successfully standing against the fiendish Philip II, and achieving civic and religious liberty, are illustrations. History is full of them.

Jesus said, make the people sit down (v. 10). Mark tells us that the sitting down was by companies—that is, in way orderly. They might not be a rabble; so, the distribution of food could not have been made swiftly and easily. Make your life orderly; get your tasks into shape. Says Xenophon: "Disorder seems to me something like as if an husbandman should throw into his granary barley and wheat and peas together, and then, when he wants barley bread, or wheaten bread, or pea soup, should have to extract them grain by grain, instead of having them separately laid up for his use."

Now there was much grass in the place. Our Lord did not make the people recline on stones. He is regardful of our comfort. Imitate him. Be careful of others' comfort.

Jesus therefore took the loaves (v. 11). Though you can give the Lord no more than five loaves and two fishes, give it. He will accept the humblest gift from the humblest. Do not refuse your gift because it is so small. His hand is never shortened. He can transfigure the least into the greatest.

And having given thanks. Do you sit down boorishly at table with never a word of thanks to the great Giver?

And when they were filled (v. 12). There was enough, and more. Thus it is with our Lord's atonement. No sorriest sinner need ever fear that our Lord's atoning provision for his sins is not abundantly adequate. Only these were filled because they partook. So must the sinner personally accept the great and gracious atonement our Lord has wrought.

Gather up the broken pieces which remain over, that nothing be lost. Behold a divine thrift; and "thrift" comes from "thrive," and we thrive by economy of the littles. Said a wise old quaker, "It's what thee'll spend, my son, not what thee'll make, that will decide whether thee's to be rich or not." So also it is the garnered moments which make the scholar. So also it is the gardnered little opportunities of service which make the life beneficient.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

Couldn't Blame Him.

"What," thundered Mr. Meekton's wife, "do you think of this man who married three wives, and then wants to come to Congress?"

"Well, Henrietta," he answered, as he gloomily tapped the edge of the table, "I dunno's I blame him for wanting to get away from home and come to Washington for a little while."—Washington Star.

FROG BAROMETER

Here is a frog which is said to foretell changes in the weather more accurately than the weather bureau.

The little reptile is kept in a high jar filled with water and a ladder.

This wise little animal is a native of Germany, and a number of specimens have recently been imported by a large animal dealer on East Grand street, New York.

THE FROG BAROMETER.

The barometer frog is able to prophesy because he is sensitive to barometric pressure. When the atmosphere is clear he climbs up above the water and suns himself on the topmost round of the ladder. He quickly notices any changes, and when the barometer changes slips back again to the lower rounds of the ladder.

TRICKED A BOOK AGENT

"He is a tall, thin man with a lean face," said the book agent. "I understand that he has gone to Chicago, where his wife is visiting friends. If I wasn't afraid of missing him on the way I would take the first train West; as it is, I think I will remain right here nursing my wrath until he returns. I went into his office the other day to sell him a work that should be in the home of every man who has the welfare of the country at heart, bound in calf and profusely illustrated. He received me with a cold stare and continued writing at his desk while I was expatiating on the beauties of the work that I was handling. But I am used to that sort of treatment, so I talked on, regardless of the silent hint that he wanted the space that I was occupying.

"Suddenly he looked at his watch, shut his desk with a snap, and said he was going out to lunch.

"That was an old dodge, so I merely answered that I was about to go to lunch myself and would go along with him. When we were in front of the telephone office he suddenly turned and said:

"'See here. I'll go in here and call up my wife, and if she cares anything about the infernal book, I'll buy it.'

"I thought it was another dodge to give me the slip, so I smiled pleasantly, nodded assent and followed him in. He entered a private booth for a few minutes, and then, coming out, beckoned to me and said:

"'Go in there and explain to my wife what you have for sale.'

"I entered and fully explained to the party at the other end of the wire the value of the matchless work that I was selling. I might have been talking yet if the other end hadn't rung off. When I came out of the booth I discovered that my victim had fled, while a clerk was waiting for me with a bill that nearly took my breath away.

"That miserable scoundrel had called up his wife, who was in Chicago, by the long-distance telephone, and then calmly let me bankrupt myself, under the impression that I was using a local line. If I ever succeed in getting that party in a corner where he cannot escape, I'll talk him to death!"—Detroit Free Press.

LADIES' TEA-JACKET

American women are paying much more attention at present to tea jackets, or breakfast sacks, as they are frequently called, than in previous years, and are eagerly searching for original designs in these dainty articles of feminine apparel. The jacket here shown, which was especially prepared for the Delineator, and appeared in a recent issue of that publication, is decidedly unique and becoming. It shows comfortably snug adjustment at the back and sides, but the side-fronts flare to reveal a full vest, which is prettily shirred at the top, the fronts and vest being held in place by a fitted lining. A large circular collar stylishly finishes the neck and outlines the vest for a short distance, this Pompadour outline exposing the throat in a very effective and becoming manner. The sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished at the wrist with ribbon and frills of lace, which also soften the outlines of the collar. In this instance the jacket was developed in blue and white foulard, with the vest and collar of white China silk, ribbon and frills of lace providing a dainty decoration. Cashmere, China silk or cloth will be equally suitable for the design, which, if intended for wear during the summer, may be also developed in organdy, lawn or dimity. Lace, frillings of ribbon or braid will successfully garnish the mode.

FEB. 2.

Every-Day Sort of Boy.

A boy once applied for a situation.

"We don't like lazy boys here," said the manager. "Are you fond of work?"

"No, sir," responded the boy, looking the other straight in the face.

"Oh, you're not, aren't you? Well, we want a boy that is."

"There ain't any," said the boy, doggedly.

"Oh, yes there are. We have had over half a dozen of that kind here this morning to take the place we have."

"How do you know they are?" asked the boy.

"They told me so."

"So could I, but I'm not a liar." And the lad said it with such an air of convincing energy that he was engaged at once.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Useless Wish.

"Oh," sighed the poetic lady, "had I the wings of a bird!"

"Don't" protested her husband. "Don't wish for the wings of a bird. If you had them some other woman would probably be wearing them on her hat before the season is over."—Washington Evening Star.

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	Their Price.	With Blade
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Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 50
American Agriculturist	1 00	1 50
Christian Herald	1 50	2 00
MONTHLIES.		
St. Nicholas	3 00	3 50
Phrenological Journal	1 00	1 70
Our Little Ones	1 00	1 50
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 50
Leslie's Popular Monthly	1 00	1 50
The Century	4 00	4 50
Scribner's Monthly	3 00	3 50
Cosmopolitan	1 00	1 50
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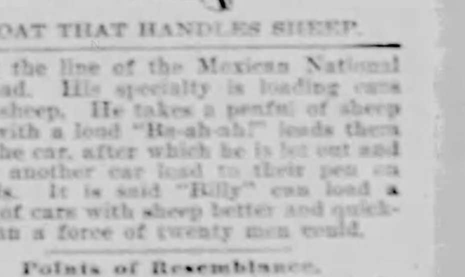
Stricture CURED while You Sleep. 8,000 cured in one year.
Dr. Carter's GRAN SOLVENT Bougies will dislodge, digest and forever remove Urethral STRICTURE in 15 days. Bougies dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. Cures Gleet and Enlarged Prostate. STOPS DRAINS AND EMISSIONS. VALUABLE TREATISE FREE. ST. JAMES ASS'N, Dept. 22, BOND HILL, O.

BILLY'S WORK.

Here is a goat that earns his own living and, incidentally, prevents several men from earning theirs. He is a Mexican goat, called Bily Railroad, and he works along the line of the Mexican National railroad. His specialty is loading cars with sheep. He takes a penful of sheep and with a loud "Be-ah-ah!" leads them into the car, after which he is let out and leads another car load to their pen on wheels. It is said "Billy" can load a train of cars with sheep better and quicker than a force of twenty men could.



GOAT THAT HANDLES SHEEP.

Points of Resemblance.

"This thermometer," said Rivers, jerking at a cheap one that was indicating a temperature of something like forty below zero, "is like a snide medical college. Its degrees are bogus."—Chicago Tribune.

Just Like a Log.

Landlord—Ah, how did you pass the night?

Chicago Drummer—I slept like a log.

Landlord—Ah, like a log, eh?

Drummer—Yes; I have bumps all over me.—Chicago Record.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899.

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ROBINSON LOCKE...........Editor.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 174,000

JANUARY PREMIUMS.

The three largest clubs received by us during January were from John Beach, Middleville, Mich., 120 names; S. D. Creath, Greensburg, Ind., 106 names; and Geo. F. Mann, Middlebury, Ind., 105 names. Next week a watch will be sent by registered mail to each of these persons, as we have promised.

We have already mailed a special proposition to the many thousand subscribers expiring this month, and we do not see how one can decline one of the three oeffrs. Remember, however, the offer is not good after February 28, and will never be made to the same person again. We shall expect all to renew, nearly all to send us a small club, and while only a few will compete for the watches offered, remember a watch can be earned in a single day's work. All February subscribers who have not received the offer will please write us for a duplicate.

THE NEXT SENATE.

On March 4 next the terms expire of one-third of the entire membership of the senate. Thirty senatorial seats will be vacant by expiration of term at noon of that day. Fourteen of these senators have already been re-elected, as follows:

Nelson W. Aldrich, Rep.....Rhode Island
Julius C. Burrows, Rep..........Michigan
Clarence D. Clark, Rep...........Wyoming
Cushman K. Davis, Rep..........Minnesota
Eugene Hale, Rep ....Maine
Joseph R. Hawley, Rep........Connecticut
Marcus A. Hanna, Rep......................Ohio
Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep...Massachusetts
Redfield Proctor, Rep. ....Vermont
William B. Bate, Dem..........Tennessee
Francis M. Cockrell, Dem............Missouri
John W. Daniel, Dem..................Virginia
H. De Soto Money, Dem..........Mississippi
William M. Stewart, silver ....Nevada

Seven Republican senators have been chosen to succeed Democrats, as follows:

West Virginia—Old Senator, C. J. Faulkner, D.; new Senator, N. B. Scott, R.
Maryland—Old Senator, A. P. Gorman, D.; new Senator, L. E. McComas, R.
New York—Old Senator, E. Murphy, D.; new Senator, C. M. Depew, R.
North Dakota—Old Senator, Wm. N. Roach, D.; new Senator, P. J. McCumber, R.
New Jersey—Old Senator, Jas. Smith, jr., D.; new Senator, J. Kean, R.
Indiana—Old Senator, D. Turple, D.; new Senator, A. J. Beveridge, R.
Wisconsin—Old Senator, J. L. Mitchell, D.; new Senator, J. V. Quarles, R.

One Democrat succeeds to a Republican senatorial seat—W. E. Clark, of Montana, in place of Lee Mantle. The only other change so far is the election of Charles A. Culberson, Democrat, to succeed Roger Q. Mills, Democrat, of Texas.

Senators are yet to be chosen by seven states, as follows: Pennsylvania, Washington, Delaware, California and Nebraska ,which all have Republican legislatures, Florida and Utah, with Democratic legislatures.

The next senate's political complexion will be as follows:

Republicans	54
Democrats..............................	27
Silver Republicans	4
Populists	4
Independent	1
Total.....................................	90

As the present senate stands, the Republicans have 44 votes—one less than half the membership. The next senate will give a Republican gain of 11 senators, and that party will have a majority of eight over the combined votes of the Democrats and all stripes of political freaks.

GOMEZ IS PLACATED.

Robert P. Porter's mission to General Gomez has proved successful. The old patriot has arrayed himself as the active ally of the United States in the reconstruction of Cuba.

The point of difficulty has been the Cuban army. It is still under arms. If disbanded, the men are without money or means of making a livelihood at once. The proposition of the United States is to pay each man $100, to aid him in beginning his self-maintenance. The Cubans are to lay down their arms, and disband.

The Cuban officers are to assist the Americans in the proper distribution of the funds, and in securing work for the discharged soldiers. The money advanced by the United States is to be retained out of the revenues of the island, collected under American supervision.

The adhesion of Gomez to this plan removes the last formidable obstacle to the pacification of the island. The fear was that the Cubans, influenced by a leader so generally trusted by them, would refuse to lay down their arms, and turn into banditti, preying upon the peaceful class, and thus perpetuating the disturbances which have devastated the island for so many years.

Mr. Porter has evinced diplomatic abilities of a high order in bringing matters to the point of adjustment so quickly. He was clothed with full powers, and was authorized to state that the propositions he bore were the final ones on the part of the United States. The work will now proceed, and with the disbandment of the insurgent army Cuba can devote all her energies to repairing the ravages of the chronic warfare against Spain, which has reduced her people to poverty, and much of her cultivated area to a wilderness.

The boys from the West are fighters. Nebraska, Washington, California, Montana and North Dakota should be proud of the way their sons acquitted themselves in the Manila battle.

The first and most important thing to demonstrate to the Filipinos is the power of Uncle Sam's arm.

It seems to be necessary to shoot a little civilization into Aguinaldo and his followers.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

The treaty of peace has been ratified by the senate, the vote being 57 ayes to 27 noes.

The second clause of section 2, article 2, of the constitution, provides that the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur."

Eighty-four senators were present when the vote was taken. The necessary two-thirds, therefore, to ratify the treaty would be 56 votes. As 57 votes were cast for the treaty, there is a margin of one vote over the required two-thirds. Six senators were paired, so that if all the senators had been present and voting, the treaty would have been ratified by 61 votes, or one more than two-thirds of the entire body.

Thus ends the struggle of the anti-expansionists in the senate. The treaty is ratified, and with the exchange of ratifications the sovereignty of the Philippines passes into the hands of the United States.

The defeat of the anti-expansionists is complete. It is true that the future of the Philippines rests with congress. But there are only three weeks left of the present session. With the incoming of the Fifty-sixth congress, the senate will be solidly Republican, as is the house; and with a good working majority in both, there can be no further obstruction such as has been made to the peace treaty.

Spain has yet to ratify the treaty; but this will now follow as promptly as the Spaniards ever do anything. The Madrid government is very anxious to have it accomplished. Far-reaching plans have been made for refunding the Spanish debt and rehabilitating the national finances, but nothing could be done until ratification. No European financier would consider any proposition until the re-establishment of peace. Spain will do her part promptly.

The exchange of ratifications will be the closing act in the drama. Spain will send a minister to Washington to make the final exchange, and the United States government will also send a minister to Madrid to reopen regular diplomatic intercourse. The man is not yet selected, but it is given out that it will not be General Woodford.

The proclamation of the President, announcing the ratification of the treaty, will be the final act in the Spanish war drama, so far as we are concerned. It will be a final notification to the world of the independence of Cuba, the acquisition of Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines by the United States, and of the restoration of peace. Whatever further may be done with regard to our new possessions will be domestic legislation, in which other nations have no direct interest.

BISHOP POTTER'S SCHEME.

Bishop Potter, of New York, in a recent address before the Church Temperance Society, used the following language regarding the saloon:

> We may anathematize the saloon, abuse it and deplore it, but it is a social necessity. I repeat that it is a social necessity. There is need of relaxation and diversion among the poorer classes of the city. It is just and as righteous a want with them as are the diversion from which you and I have come to-right or to which we shall go to-morrow. The man who defends the saloon on the plea that it is "the poor man's club" speaks the truth. We can wonder, in view of the hard and toilsome life, and often uncomfortable home, of the laboring man, if after the day's work he leaves his home, with his crying children and untidy wife, for this place where he finds light and warmth and often music? Unless we realize these conditions, it is of no use to anathematize the saloon.

There are a vast number of honest, hard-working men, who toil regularly on farms, or in mills or factories, and on city streets, who will at once point out the false assumption of the reverend bishop. They will declare that a "club," whether for a poor man or a rich one, is not the necessity he seems to think it. They will point out the narrow selfishness of the man of whom the Bishop speaks, who leaves his wife and children in a cheerless home to take his ease in a saloon, and spend there the money which should be used to better the home, to fill it with comforts, and make life pleasanter to his family.

The Bishop's address resulted in contributions amounting to $15,000, which is now being used to fit up a building on the Bowery, which will be known as "Squirrel Inn No. 1." It is, to use the Bishop's words, to be "a big, cheery place, as accessible as the saloon, where a man may get a clean, well cooked meal at a cheap rate, some form of entertainment, and where he can read his newspaper, smoke his pipe, and talk with his fellows, with a freedom tempered by good behavior—a place that will only differ from the saloon in that it sells no intoxicating liquor."

He also hopes that in a few years there will be Squirrel Inns all over the city, patronized by the men who now go to saloons. We hardly think so. Men who think more of drink than they do of their families will continue to frequent saloons. Men who realize their obligations to wife and children will spend their money at home instead of either in a saloon or in a Squirrel Inn. The good Bishop should evolve a plan for improving the homes of the poor, rather than encouraging selfishness among the heads of families.

MR. WATTERSON AGAIN.

Mr. Watterson returns to the charge, and in a five-column editorial in his paper, the Louisville Courier-Journal, repeats his warning to the Democratic party. He declares with emphasis that "if it be sought to reproduce the ticket and issues of 1896, with an anti-expansion plank added, there will be nothing left for the mourners to do after the event except to close the open grave and to plant some flowers above the last remains of the Democratic party, with the legend, 'Gone to meet the Federals and the Whigs.'"

We can view such an outcome with the utmost equanimity. The death of the Democratic party would be the best thing which could happen to this country. Its long career has been one of opposition to national progress, antagonistic to rational legislation, and of steady effort to check our advancement as a nation. The destruction of this organized opposition to all that is progressively necessary could not be other than a national blessing.

Jerry Simpson's successor will be the handsomest member of the next Congress; however, he has other points to commend him to the public, the strongest being that he retired the Sage of Medicine Lodge.

Even some legislatures are in the trust business this winter, and the members will no doubt declare handsome dividends.

PUSH THE FIGHTING!

The attack upon the Americans at Manila by the Filipinos is the direct outcome of the political struggle which is making in the United States Senate by the opponents of expansion. The intricacies of our politics are not understood on the other side of the world. The opposition to the treaty in the Senate was interpreted as being from men favorable to Aguinaldo and his pretensions. Our soldiers killed in that battle are victims on the altar of political selfishness.

There is but one course open to the United States government. Its forces have been attacked, its authority has been disputed by force of arms. The Filipinos must be taught a severe lesson. They must learn that they are no longer dealing with Spaniards. The war should be pushed with all possible energy. A quick, sharp and effective campaign will bring peace very soon. The Filipinos easily lose heart, and will yield readily to such tactics.

But if our troops content themselves with their present success, and fail to pursue the advantage gained, the Filipinos will rally, reorganize, and in a short time will be as defiant and offensive as ever.

Gen. Otis has 20,000 men under him, and transports loaded with more are hurrying to him from both east and west—from New York through the Suez canal, and from San Francisco across the Pacific. All hope of a peaceful solution of the problem vanished with the attack made by Aguinaldo's forces. To push hostilities as rapidly as possible is now the quickest way of reaching peace.

The President need have no fears as to the attitude of the country. When an enemy fires upon the flag, when American blood is shed, there is no division of opinion among the masses of the American people. The night attack on our army atJ Manila decided what is to be done in the Philippines, precisely as the cowardly destruction of the Maine decided our course with Spain.

AGONCILLO'S FLIGHT.

The hurried flight of Agoncillo from Washington to Canada, as soon as he heard of the attack by his friends on Gen. Otis' forces, settles the question whether he has been acting as a spy. He would not have fled secretly in the night had he not feared arrest.

The outbreak at Manila was largely due to the information he was supplying to Aguinaldo. He was, while in Washington, in constant touch with the opponents of the treaty, and evidently believed that they were powerful enough to stop the demand of the American people for expansion.

That he was a spy, to all intents and purposes, was well known to the government. It was, however, deemed the part of wisdom not to interfere with him. He was not important enough to make a martyr. Besides, it was believed that Aguinaldo would make no move until the peace treaty was disposed of. It is just as well that Agoncillo has fled. It relieves the government of the necessity of taking steps against him, which would have been done had he the courage to remain in Washington.

COL. JAMES A. SEXTON.

The death of Col. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was not unexpected. For several weeks his life hung by a slender thread. His death will be universally mourned by the veterans of the war, as well as by all who had the pleasure of knowing him..

Col. Sexton was born in Chicago, and always lived there, with the exception of the years he spent in the service of his country and two years spent on a plantation in Alabama. His war record, covering the entire period of hostilities, is one of honorable service and of duties well performed.

He was as successful in civil as in military life. For five years he served as postmaster of Chicago, appointed to the place by President Harrison. His official career was without a cloud. In private life he was one of Chicago's successful business men.

At the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held at Cincinnati last fall, he was elected commander-in-chief, receiving 424 votes to 214 cast for Col. Albert Shaw, of New York. President McKinley appointed him a member of the war investigating commission, and it was while at Washington attending to this duty that he was attacked by the grip, which resulted in complications which ended his life.

OUR NEW CHINA OFFER.

Readers will find, on the fifth page of this issue, our new offer of Blade china sets. There are three different sets—a dinner set of 112 pieces, a tea set of 80 pieces, and a tea set of 56 pieces. We furnish them in two styles—either plain white, or decorated. The prices, and a fuller description, will be found in the advertisement.

These sets are much better ware than those we have sold heretofore. They are made in England, and imported expressly for us. They are better than are generally carried bp merchants outside of the larger cities, and we know that the Blade family will be pleased with them. Any housewife will be proud of her table when set with such beautiful ware. The price is much less than you would have to pay for the same quality of goods in any china store, while the patterns are of the very latest. Read the advertisement, and then send in your order.

The California Grant is evidently not relying on his father's name to elect him to the United States Senate. Money as well as a great name cuts a figure in politics.

Governor Roosevelt is showing the country that the governor of New York is not a figurehead.

A prune trust has been formed, and boarding house guests are wild with delight.

Ohio is not only the mother of Presidents but of senators as well.

Kentucky whisky is going up before going down.

THE MATTER OF MILES.

General Miles has put himself in a position which demands an investigation by the government. If his charges are true, the fact must be shown, that the guilty ones may be punished; if his charges are false, it is a matter of simple justice that the persons who have been placed under suspicion shall be vindicated, and their innocence be demonstrated.

General Miles has made a number of very vigorous statements in referring to the beef supplied to the army by the contractors. Those in his testimony before the war investigating committee reflected severely upon the commissary department, and provoked Gen. Eagan into making a holy show of himself when he was called upon to testify; and this was followed by the latter's court-martial. Gen. Miles has repeated his statements a number of times in the newspapers, and the following extract from his latest utterance explains his attitude:

> I have overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. I have affidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the treatment or embalming process. I have a great mass of correspondence from all over the country relative to the quality of the beef furnished to the army, all of which is corroborative of what I have said.

These charges must be probed to the bottom, and either be proved or shown to be false. That much the government owes to the soldiers themselves, and to itself. It is certain that steps will be taken in that direction just as soon as the report of the war investigation has been made.

The question also comes up in the same connection as to Gen. Miles. He has been openly defiant of army regulations and discipline. From the time of his return from Porto Rico last summer, he has been subject to periodical ebullitions concerning his alleged grievances against the War department. He has kept this up ever since, disregarding military etiquette and army regulations as well. On Saturday last, the President, in a spirit of the most kindly forbearance, had a private interview with the General, set forth the demoralizing effects of Miles' course, and warned him that he must stop. Miles went to New York, and on Tuesday he gave to the newspapers there a carefully prepared, typewritten interview, repeating his attacks on the President and the War department.

This defiant act toward the President indicates what is the matter with Miles. "His head is swelled," to use a common expression. He really believes the administration is afraid of him. There is but one thing to do, and that is to make him understand that he is not the whole thing. That he will be brought to book in some form is certain,—as it also is that the "embalmed beef" matter will be probed to the bottom.

"OPEN DOOR" IN PORTO RICO.

On February 1, the new tariff prepared by the treasury department went into effect in Porto Rico. It provides the "open door" in commerce. That is to say, all imports into that island, whether from the United States or from any other country, pay exactly the same duties. No one has any preference or any advantage. Though the island belongs to the United States, our products pay the same duties as do those of other countries

This marks the distinction between a colony and an organic part of the United States. Were Porto Rico a state, or an organized territory—like New Mexico or Oklahoma, for instance—there would be no special tariff for it. The Dingley tariff law would cover its import trade, the same as that of the remainder of the country. But, being a colony, the laws of the United States do not govern there, unless special provision be made therefor.

Under Spanish rule, imports from Spain into Porto Rico paid a much lower rate of duty than those from other countries. The figures show how this discrimination worked. Over 40 per cent of the island's imports came from Spain, but they paid less than 4 per cent of the total customs collected. The United States furnished 21 per cent of the imports, but we paid 38 per cent of the total customs revenue.

We will undoubtedly furnish the larger part of the imports to this island hereafter. This will not be because of special privileges, such as Spain enjoyed, but because of our political relations, nearness to the island, and the excellence and cheapness of our products. Porto Rico absorbs about 15 million dollars' worth of goods per year, and we may expect to furnish two-thirds of this ourselves.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The Republican members of the House met on February 2 in caucus to consider the matter of currency reform legislation. It being clear that no such legislation can be had during the present session, not only because of the short time left but because the Senate is in control of the silver junta, it was agreed to have a committee of eleven appointed, from members who are re-elected to the next Congress, whose duty it shall be to submit their recommendations to the caucus on the convening of the next session.

This is the best that can be done at this juncture. It is better to refer the subject in this way than to push the Hill bill now, and have it held up in the Senate, as it would inevitably be. The next Senate will have a good Republican majority, as well as the House, and the needed legislation can be had promptly. The Republican party is pledged to this reform, and it is not afraid to undertake it. In the report of the coinage committee on the Hill bill, the attitude of all intelligent students of the money question is clearly set forth. The following paragraph from it is unassailable as to facts, and may be taken as the policy of the Republican party:

> A double bimetallic standard is impracticable—impossible. A bimetallic currency is practicable and desirable, and is promoted, strengthened and fortified by this bill. We adopt gold as the standard because it is the most stable in value and hence the most just and safe standard by which to measure other values. We promote the convenience of the people by providing an adequate supply of both silver and gold in our currency, but we can only do it with justice to them by protecting them from the possible depreciation of silver in their hands, and hence we throw about silver such safeguards, by limiting its coinage and providing for its exchange, as will maintain its parity with our gold and paper currency.

United States Senator-elect Scott, of West Virginia, is an Ohio man. Wilson, who will succeed Scott as United States commissioner of internal revenue, is also an Ohio man, hailing from Preble county. Thus it is that the sons of the Buckeye state keep at he front of the procession.

With horseless carriages the coming thing the buggy-whip trust can be made the subject of ridicule.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

To show that there is plenty of money in the banks and that these institutions have difficulty in placing loans, the banks of Chicago offer a novel and interesting illustration. Some of those banks have decided to charge depositors whose daily balances average less than $300 the sum of one dollar a month for the privilege of keeping accounts open.

This is the best evidence in the world that money is easy, and that the banks have more of it than they can make use of. When money is scarce banks never make such a rule, but are glad to handle all accounts, no matter how small. The idea of being compelled to pay a bank for handling your money is a novel one.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The piratical attack on the American troops at Manila is an outrage without reason or excuse; the intrigue behind the attack is worse. The conspirators and adventurers who have spurred on Aguinaldo at Manila and the lawyers who have coached Agoncillo at Washington are playing with the American people as they would with some little republic in Central America. They have no conception of the issue involved, no regard for consequences. The United States, the strongest nation on the Western continent, just emerging from victorious war, is beset by a gang of plotters, hoping to embarrass the government to their own profit.

These low schemers are conspiring to perpetuate turbulence in the Philippines because war is more profitable to them than peace. They thrive on disorder and lawlessness as did the slave traders of Central Africa on the barbarism and savagery of the Mahdi's hosts in the Soudan. They are striving against American control because they know that our flag will carry with it peace and prosperity.

The pirates and smugglers of the Chinese coast do not want the strong hand of the United States government striking at them from the Philippines. The half-breed mischief-makers of Manila will lose their calling if a stable government is established in Luzon. The Sulu buccaneers will be in danger with American war vessels in Philippine waters. The Hong-Kong dealers in firearms will lose half their disreputable trade when peace is established in the Philippines and when American gunboats patrol the coast.

The riff-raff of Manila, Spanish adventurers, Malay freebooters, desperadoes from all lands who have left "their country for their country's good"—all who have preyed upon the Filipinos, contemplate the orderliness of American rule with dismay. Spaniards who have hoped to regain what their country lost in war; other Europeans who hope for interference from their own governments in case of prolonged disorder; all are interested in preventing the peaceable transfer of the islands to the nited States. The evil purpose of secret agents plotting against the United States was served by delay in the ratification of the treaty of peace, and the civilized world was treated to the scandalous spectacle of conspirators abroad and a score of United States Senators standing side by side to urge Aguinaldo on to futile violence, simply to defeat the treaty of peace.

Dewey and his men, Otis and his soldiers, our army and navy, the President and the government, all are made the playthings of sordid speculators and scheming outcasts. Had the treaty been ratified the day it was presented to the Senate, every one knows that there would have been no trouble in the Philippines. There would have been no smuggling of guns to Aguinaldo, no hiring of Chinese and European gunners to intimidate the United States, no farcical outburst of war on the eve of the Senate's vote on the treaty.

The Miles Case.

The country is in no mood to tolerate a prolongation of the army beef controversy which has reached an acute stage owing to Gen. Miles' persistence in waging his end of the fight in the newspapers, in violation of military etiquette and to the prejudice of the discipline of the army. What the public wants is the whole truth, the punishment of delinquent officers or contractors, if there are any, and an end to the indecent spectacle offered by the irrepressible conflict between the Commanding General of the Army, the Secretary of War, General Eagan and the contractors.

The President, it is announced, to everybodys relief, will order a searching inquiry that will either establish the truth of Gen. Miles's charges or subject that officer to court-martial. The public is not disposed to take partisan views of this subject. It is not bound to the Miles interest, the Alger interest or the Chicago beef-packing interest. The matter is befogged by conflicting testimony and the public wants that fog dispelled and there is reason to believe that the facts will soon be ascertained and published.

General Miles's offense consists not in preferring such grave charges against the war department and a great American industry, but in ignoring all regular channels and exploiting the subject in the press. He cannot be unaware of the fact that the scandal is demoralizing to the army and bringing reproach and humiliation upon the government and country. There are prescribed military methods of procedure over which no army officer, high or low, must be permitted to ride roughshod. Resort to newspaper controversies is inexcusable, and even if General Miles has conclusive proof of his charges he is liable to trial and punishment for the flagrant and deliberate breaches of discipline he has been committing.

It is, however, a wise decision on the part of the administration not to make a martyr of the commanding general by humiliating him in advance of the determination of the beef question. It is expedient to await the report of the war commission. If it shall not be conclusive as to the quality of the meat supplied to the army, a court of inquiry will be ordered by the President to probe the Miles accusations. If, on the other hand, the report is found to be conclusive on this point the commanding general may have to answer to a court-martial. The indications are that the new testimony offered by General Miles will necessitate a special investigation of the beef controversy. But in any case General Miles' reckless way of parading his charges and assailing his superiors cannot be overlooked. The practice of rushing into print by army officers must be sternly suppressed.

Extradition With Mexico.

The extradition treaty with Mexico expired a short ime ago in accordance with notice given by the Mexican government, and while it is likely that a new treaty will shortly take the place of that which has expired, there will be a hiatus of some duration between the two treaties. As it happens, there is a remarkably small number of fugitives from justice in either country who might benefit by the lack of a treaty. It was thought that a new treaty would have been concluded by the late Senor Romero, long the Mexican minister at Washington, who might have arranged such a convention at Washington, but the work has now been transferred to the Mexican capital. It is understood that some progress has been made in the negotiation of a new treaty, though, of course, some time may elapse before an agreement can be reached. It seems likely, however, that fugitives from justice will gain but little from the lapse of the treaty, owing to the disposition of the Mexican government to exercise a large degree of comity toward the United States in cases where the surrender of fugitives is desired. This disposition may lead to the surrender of some offenders, notwithstanding the lapse of the treaty, in cases where proceedings wre begun before the old treaty expired.

Generals in the House.

The House judiciary committee has decided to report that the holding of civil positions is no bar to a seat in the House, but that the members of Congress who accepted military commissions thereby vacated their seats. The seats thus vacated are those of Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama; D. G. Colson, of Kentucky; Edward E. Robbins, of Pennsylvania, and James R. Campbell, of Illinois.

Government of Hawaii.

A report has been filed by the majority of the House committee on territories, which has for some time had the Hawaiian bill under consideration. As might be expected, it takes ground in favor of the establishment of a territorial form of government for Hawaii as nearly like that of the other territories of the United States as the location of the islands, their physical condition and the character of the people will permit. One amendment of importance suggested in the report makes all laws passed by the Hawaiian legislature subject to the approval of the Congress of the United States. A feature of the legislation proposed in the report is the retention of property qualifications for electors and for members of the Senate. It is recognized that such a provision as this is likely to excite antagonism in the United States, but it is pointed out that such a qualifications has long prevailed in Hawaii, and, as far as can be ascertained, meets the approval of the people.

Australian Federation.

The subject of Australian federation has become once again a topic of interest. Advices from Melbourne announce that a unanimous agreement has been finally reached by the Australian premiers, who have been for some days in conference at that city, regarding certain unsettled questions connected with the federation measure referred to them by the colonial legislatures, and that this agreement bids fair to insure the success of the project. Under the agreement the federal capital will be federal territory, and will be established in New South Wales, though at a distance from the capital of that colony, pending the erection of a capitol building the federal parliament will meet in Melbourne. The proposed constitution contains one noteworthy provision in regard to the settlement of differences between two branches of the legislature. In accordance with an amendment to the original federation bill, an absolute majority of the members of both houses of the legislature will decided all differences arising between the two. Assuming that the Melbourne advices are correct in describing the agreement reached as an unanimous one, it seems clear that some method must have been arrived at for obviating the fiscal difficulties found to be in the way when the project was first proposed, but hte nature of it is not disclosed by the dispatches.

The Isabella Mine.

The discovery of the unusually rich ore in the Isabella Mine at Cripple Creek, Colorado, promises to add vastly to Colorado's gold production in the immediate future. For the more distant future it also opens big expectations, for it is believed that the strike at the Isabella will be repeated in other sections of the deep-level work in the valley, several of which sections are as yet not prospected to any depth. Cripple Creek has already increased the output of Colorado by $10,000,000 annually, and has made the state surpass even California in productiveness. From the Isabella strike it seems certain that the total yield will be increased during 1899 to perhaps $25,000,000. There is apparently $5,000,000 in gold almost in sight in this mine. There has recently been taken out nearly 300 tons of ore averaging $1,000. A considerable quantity assaying up to $100,000 is in sight, and positive calculations for business are based on one large lot worth $10,000. A thousand tons of such ore would give gold to the amount of $10,000,000.

No one can surmise with anything resembling accuracy the extent of the new veins struck or of veins a thousand feet further down. The vertebrae of the vast range in which the whole of the gold of Colorado has been lifted upward are perhaps able to disclose greater wonders than any yet brought to light. The mountains veil from man, except where deep shafts are sunk, all the treasures which the eruptive rocks might be expected to conceal. Even above 850 feet the archaean formation has revealed three pay veins to the researches of the engineers. It is not unlikely that others will appear if shafts are sunk a thousand or two thousand feet deeper. If experts could pretend that they understand the vein system of the region, this notion might be defined by at least theoretic limitations. But as they do not make any such pretension, the circumstances of the case, together with common experience in ore districts, lead one to believe that Cripple Creek and Colorado will become names in gold mining to eclipse even the glory of California.

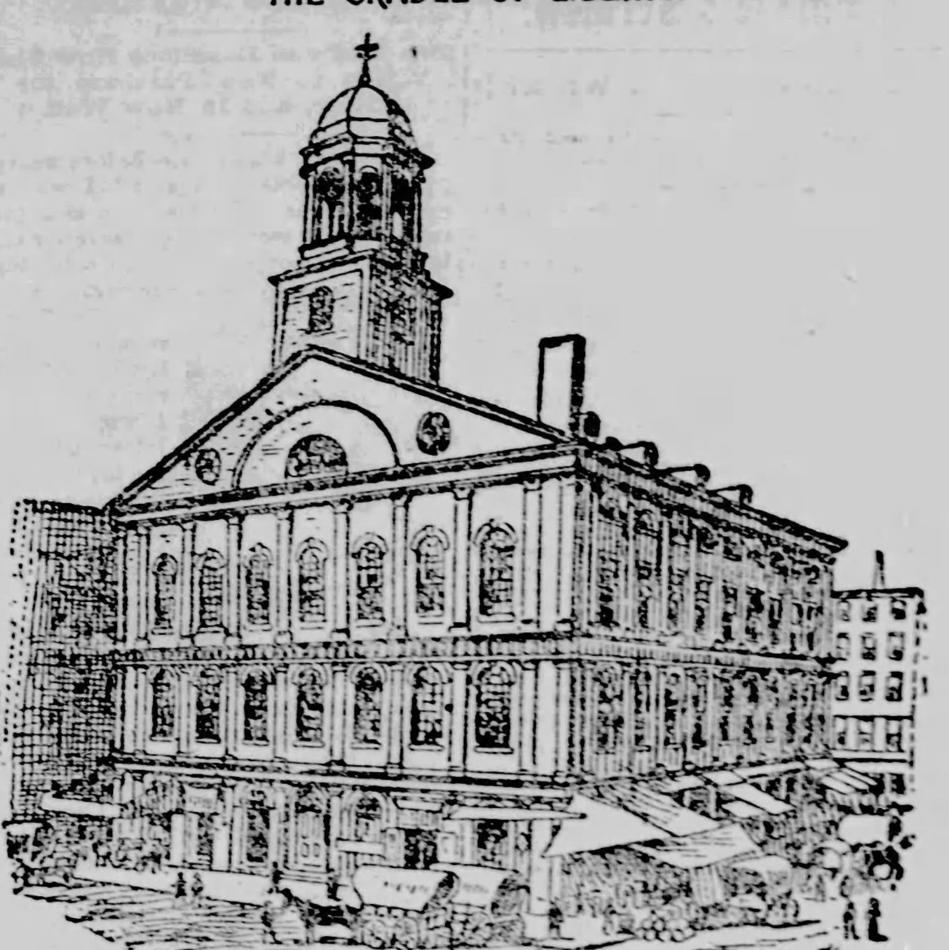
Situation in Samoa.

The first chief justice of Samoa under the treaty of Berlin was Mr. Henry C. Ide, and his article on Samoa which has just been published is based upon personal observation and experience. It certainly seems reasonable, as he says, that "the weak point of the treaty has always been its complicated character, a wheel within a wheel, a native government theoretically autonomous, a president to advise it, and try to control it, a chief justice, to recommend legislation to the native government and to be the final legislator in th municipality of Apia, as well as a court of last resort, and three consuls with ill-defined boundaries of power. Thus," he adds, "instead of one king there were six." The division of authority has made it difficult to secure responsibility and to carry out any efficient course of action.

On the other hand, much good work has ben accomplished. The impartial administration of justice has had its effect upon the natives, who "learn quickly to submit their differences with confidence to a white official who listens, investigates and decides fairly." Furthermore, good government has made Apia a well-ordered community, has prevented the sale of liquors to natives, has built good roads and has settled land titles and secured to all equal rights. If so much good has been done, it ought to be possible to reach an agreement by virtue of which the conflict of authority among the white officials can be averted. The treaty must be amended in such a way as to eliminate from the problem the six kings.

Doubt has often been expressed as to the value of Samoa to the United States. But our possession of Pago Pago harbor makes it essential that we should have a foothold at Apia. Only those who are prepared to say that coaling stations and naval bases are worthless, that we need only an ornamental navy to patrol our own coasts, will deny the wisdom of keeping Pago Pago. Furthermore, Apia is the port at which all steamships from the United States to Australia touch, and at which the Pacific cables will find one of their landing-places. With the building of the Nicaragua canal we shall have a greater stake thn ever there. Then Samoa, no less than Hawaii and the Philippines, will put the country in a position, as Mr. Ide says, "to take its fair and just part in the stupendous development now in progress in the Pacific ocean, its islands and encompassing lands."

THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY.



FENUEIL HALL.
"The Crade of Liberty" is to be Modernized.

Peter Faneuil's work is being done over in iron and steel. The historic town hall is to be modernized enough to suit the insurance companies without shocking the antiquary. This work Boston itself undertakes in a reverential spirit, untainted by commercialism. It is that Faneuil Hall may always endure that ancient wood is to be cut out to make room for mill construction. The element that wanted to tear down the Old South church has no part in this. The familiar cupola with its grasshopper vane will remain, stained copper will counterfeit the decaying weatherboards, and the outline and general detail of the original building will be made permanent. Any one with the typical Boston spirit would be ruffled to see the ponderous butchers moving about in other than the old stalls or the solemn and red-faced Ancient and Honorable Artillery issuing from an up-to-date armory.

Faneuil Hall was built in 1742, with the idea that it would never fall. When it was presented to the city it was a wonderful building in the matter of construction for that time. It was enlarged in 1806 and partially rebuilt twice since after fires. Fifteen or twenty years ago the inspector of buildings called it a bad fire risk, and more recently the city has been urged to give the hall the best protection.

The outer walls are of brick, and these have been so well preserved by mortar and paint that they are practically as good to-day as when first erected. But the entire interior of the building was of wood, and naturally this has been attacked by dry rot in places, and the danger from fire was very great. The fire chiefs had also called attention to the fact that the building was a menace to surrounding property, besides being a place that would surely endanger lives if a fire should once start in it.

Last summer the mayor appointed a committee to consider the reconstruction or repair of the building, and in November work was commenced.

The plan adopted contemplates the entire reconstruction of the interior above the ground floor. The old floors will be replaced by steel and brick, the new roof will be of slate and steel and the inside walls will be of steel and plaster.

The greatest care will be taken to preserve the exact original interior finish in the reconstruction, except that steel will take the place of wood. It has been found that the original corners of the building stood on piles of common field stone. These have been replaced by granite and cement piles sixteen feet deep. The new steel supporting columns run up in exactly the same positions the old wooden ones occupied, and the dozens of ancient wood columns in the main hall are all being replaced by new steel ones, painted to reproduce the old mottled coloring.

All the balcony rails, the wall panels, the balustrades surrounding the balconies, the doors, windows and moldings have been taken out and placed in a fireproof storehouse until the time comes to put them back in the old places. When the new platform in the main hall is rebuilt the occasion will be taken advantage of to rebuild it exactly as it was in Peter Faneuil's time, not as Bostonians of the present generation remember it.

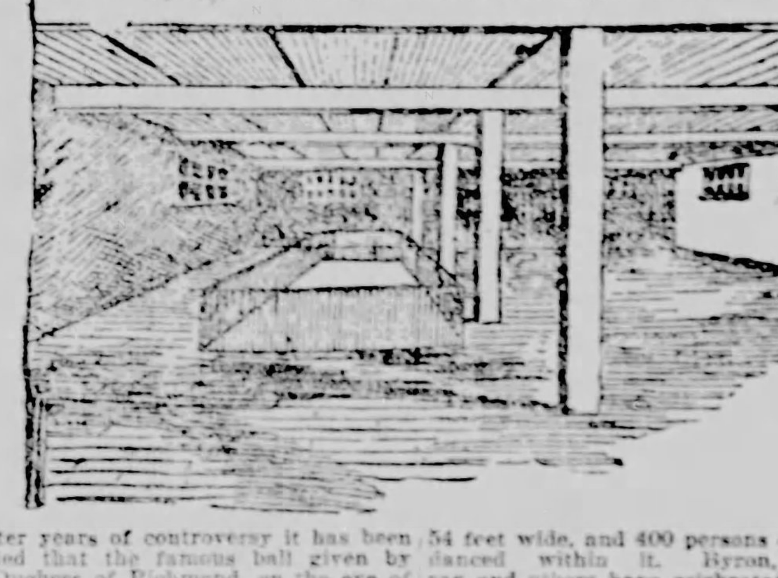
In place of the old wooden stairways leading to the main hall, the balcony floor and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery armory overhead, iron staircases are to be constructed. They will be modeled in exact imitation of the old wooden ones, however, and the banisters will be identical with the wooden design formerly in use.

The old lantern cupola is being torn down, and a new one with a steel frame, an exact reproduction of the present wooden relic, is to be raised in its place. It will be covered with copper, which is to be treated with acid to get the exact tint of the old weather-beaten boards.

The selfsame grasshopper, which has served as a weather vane more than 150 years, will again adorn the top of the cupalo and point the direction of the wind as of old. Heretofore the hall and its various rooms have been heated by stoves. Steam heat will replace these and make the building so much less liable to fire, and a complete system of electric lights will replace the present gas fixtures.

The whole cost of the reconstruction will be only $125,000, and when it is completed, about August 1, the building will be fireproof in the best sense of the word above the street floor, while it will have lost absolutely none of its old-time architectural flavor or detail.—Chicago Times-Herald.

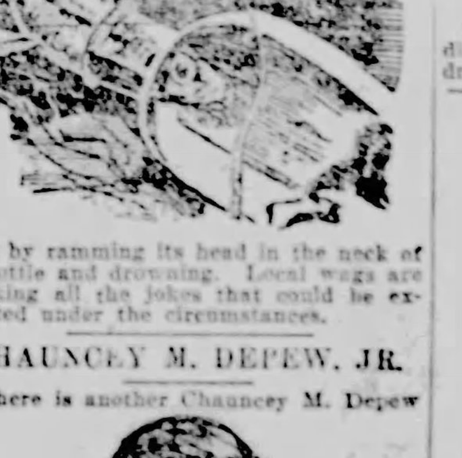
SCENE OF THE GREAT BRUSSELS BALL.



After years of controversy it has been decided that the famous ball given by the Duchess of Richmond, on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, was held in what is now a coach builder's depot, at Nos. 40 and 42 Rue de la Blanchisserie, Brussels. The sketch is from a recent photograph of the room, which is 120 feet long and 54 feet wide, and 400 persons could have danced within it. Byron, Thackeray and others have celebrated this ball. British officers danced there all night, and rode straight from the ball room to the battle field. The Duke of Wellington is believed to have been there himself early in the evening.

FOND OF THE BOTTLE.

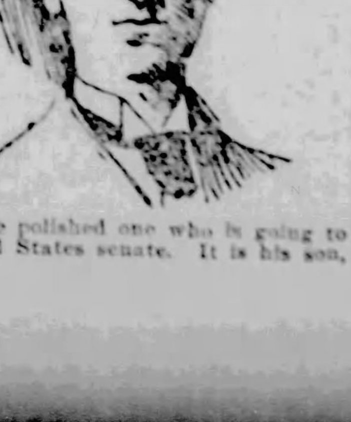
A Portsmouth fisherman pulled up something queer in his net the other day—a fish that had come to its untimely



end by ramming its head in the neck of a bottle and drowning. Local wags are making all the jokes that could be expected under the circumstances.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, JR.

There is another Chauncey M. Depew



besides the polished one who is going to the United States senate. It is his son, who will reach his majority July 7 next. Chauncey, Jr., who was once known as "Buster," is a studious, intellectual young man, and he hopes some day to be able to tell his distinguished father's heirloomy jokes as well as the later tells them now. He is fond of politics, and may stay long enough in Washington to become a real statesman like his dad. His first taste of public life was given him in 1895, when he attended the famous harmony dinner given by the elder Depew to the Republican Presidential possibilities.

FILIPINO MAIDEN.

The little Filipinos do not look much different from other little girls when dressed in civilization's raiment. This

picture shows a five-year-old Filipino maiden, black-eyed and dark-skinned, whose photograph an American soldier at Manila sent to Denver.

Publishers' Column.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patter is are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons $1.25
½ dozen teaspoons .... .85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks 2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks 1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks 2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks 1.15
½ dozen table knives 2.25
1 dozen table knives 4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1388—KINGSLEY ETON JACKET.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. As the summer advances it is

no longer a question merely of pretty clothes, but of pretty clothes that are cool; so as the days grow warmer the short, light Eton jacket grows in popularity. A very stylish new model cut to reveal the shirt waist or vest front is shown in the "Kingsley." Like all this season's Etons, it fits tight in the back and exactly reaches the top of the belt. It opens from neck to bust and is finished with a rather broad rolling collar. It fastens over the bust with three double sets of buttons, and is slashed off to show the pouch effect of the vest or waist. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1491—LEBRUN JACKET.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A very stylish jacket for dressy occasions is shown in the Lebrun. It is equally pretty of satin faced with velvet, or of velvet trimmed with fur.

The model is of hunting green satin faced with velvet several shades darker, worn over a plain waist, finished with a huge lace jabot. This jacket may be buttoned or fastened invisibly with hooks and eyes. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1298—EVA YOKE APRON.

Sizes for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Simple and yet thoroughly protective, this design is nevertheless extremely pretty and stylish, and as dainty as any girlish heart could desire. It can be made of cambric, cross-barred muslin or gingham, without tucks or puffs, and the trimming limited to a narrow edge of embroidery at the top of the yoke, and a deep frill in the armholes. The fullnes in the back is held in

place by two four inch ties of the same material as the apron, the position of the same being determined by the length of the child's waist. A good, serviceable apron is made of black alpaca or silk. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1486—LESLIE PETTICOAT.

Sizes for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A standard and simple design for a plain round petticoat for little girls. It may be made of cambric, muslin or flannel, and may be tucked and trimmed, or finished with a

hem. It is mounted to a hem finished with buttonholes to button on the under waist. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

A CATAMARAN

Having read to her pupils a description of the sinking of the Merrimac, the teacher some days later asked her pupils what the ward "catamaran" there used meant. These are some of the answers:

A catamaran is a mounting lion.

The catamaran is a savage officer in the Filipose Islands.

A catamaran carries clubs in a golf game.

The catamaran is the place in Chicago where the Cat Show was held.

The catamaren was a convention hall prise.

The catamaran is the proper name for a catboat and war ram together like the Catadin.

Hobson obtained a catamaran from the Spanish officers which was all he had to eat.—Kansas City Star.

Statistics On Children.

As a result of a careful investigation of 24,000 cases Dr. Jarosie presented to the director of the Hungarian bureau of statistics the following conclusions: The offspring of parents between the ages of 20 and 25 are likely to be weak and delicate, but between 25 and 45 will probably be strong and thrive. The mother bears most robust children between her twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth year. When the mother is ten years younger than the father the proportion of healthy children is greatest, the chances being 10 per cent more favorable than when the parents are of about the same age.

A coroner estimates that something like 600 infants are overlaid by their mothers yearly in London. Infants, he said, should sleep in cots, as it takes little to suffocate them.

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated citizen.

BATTLE AT MANILA.

FILIPINOS WERE DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

Four Thousand Killed, Wounded and Prisoners—Gen. Otis Has the Situation Well in Hand.

Manila, Feb. 6.—Defeated in a desperate effort to break through the American lines and enter the city of Manila, the insurgent forces, after fourteen hours of continuous fighting, have been driven from the villages of Santa Anna, Paco and Santa Mesa.

They have been compelled to retreat to a position quite a distance further out in the suburbs than the one they held before attacking the city.

Several of the vessels in Admiral Dewey's squadron participated in the fight, firing on the natives in Malata and Calvocan and driving them inland from both of those places.

This engagement was brought about by the action of three native chiefs, who advancing close to the American lines near Santa Mesa, made a feint to go through.

They retreated upon being challenged, but returned again in a short time. Once more they retreated.

When they returned a third time and attempted to make their way past the outposts of the Nebraska troops a corporal challenged them and then fired. One of the natives was killed and another wounded.

The affair was followed at 9 o'clock by a general attack on the American outposts. The insurgents advanced all along the line from Calvocan to Santa Mesa.

Our troops lost no time in replying to the attack. Members of the North Dakota, Nebraska and Montana regiments returned the insurgent fire with great vigor and succeeded in holding the natives in check until the main body of the American troops arrived on the scene.

There was a lull in the fighting after the first reply of out troops, but the firing was continued for five hours with much regularity.

During the early hours of the morning it became more brisk, and at daylight the American troops made a firm advance.

In the daylight it was found that the insurgents had massed themselves about Santa Mesa and Calvocan and that they had a considerable force about Gagalangin.

Our troops directed their movement primarily against the natives between the first named places and ultimately drove them out of the two villages.

Shelled by Dewey.

Telling work was being done at the same time against the insurgents about Gagalangin, and when the fighting ceased our troops were in possession of Santa Anna, in which village the natives have rendezvoused for weeks prior to the fight.

While the American troops were doing such effective work in repelling the attack, news of the fight was received on board the vessels of the American squadron, and the monitor Monadnock, which was lying off Malata, joined with the gunboat Concorn and the cruiser Charleston, lying off Malabon, in firing on the insurgents.

London, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post publishes the following account of the fighting at Manila:

"The immediate cause of the attack was an advance by two Filipinos to the Nebraska outpost on the northeast of the city. When ordered to halt they refused, and the sentry fired. An insurgent signal gun was then fired from blockhouse 7, and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment.

"The fighting soon spread on both sides until firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city.

"The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy and the attack evidently hurriedly planned.

"Firing continued throughout the night, with an occasional cessation of from half an hour to an hour at a time.

"At daybreak the war ships Charleston and Callao began shelling the north side of the city. Their fire was followed later by that of the Monadnock on the southern side, the insurgent positions having been previously accurately located.

"The Filipino loss is reported to have been heavy.

"The wounded on the American side are now estimated at 200. Few Americans were killed.

"The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line this morning (Sunday), and were soon pressing back the insurgents in every direction, maintaining steadily their advanced positions and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macati, Santa Mesa and Lomin.

"The splendid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city, though several soldiers were attacked by natives in the streets.

"Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig River and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners."

In a subsequent telegram the following statements are made:

"Last night's (Saturday) and to-day's (Sunday) engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands.

"The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed. It is now known that the attack was fully expected, and that every preparation had been made to meet the contingency.

"Firing slackened at noon (Sunday), the enemy being apparently demoralized. The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack tonight.

"Aguinaldo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila.

"Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than a hundred wounded Filipinos, taken from the trenches, are being cared for in the American hospitals."

NEBRASKA MEN

Who Took the First Shock of Battle at Manila.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 6.—Corporal Greeley, who fired the first shot in the battle of Manila, was not with the First Nebraska regiment when it left Lincoln for the East. He joined the regiment while it was at San Francisco, his residence being in Madison county, the home of Senator Allen.

Charles R. Keckley, one of the killed, is a son of ex-State Senator Keckley, a former political lieutenant of the late Senator Van Wyck.

Charles O. Ballinger was formerly watchman of the Omaha club, and resided on North 21st street. Nothing is known here concerning the personality of the other men killed, though all the names but Eggan appear on the muster roll.

List of American Casualties in Saturday's Fighting.

London, Feb. 6.—The following is a partial list of killed and wounded in Saturday's action at Manila:

Killed:—

First Idaho infantry—Major Edward McConville; Corporal Frank Caldwell, Company B.

First Nebraska infantry—Private Eggert, Co. C; Private Davis Lagger, Co. I; Private Charles C. Ballinger, Co. L.

First California infantry—Private J. J. Dewar, Co. K.

First Colorado infantry—Private Elmer V. Dean, Co. I.

First Wyoming infantry—Sergeant George Rogers, shot by sharpshooters while sitting at his window.

Fourteenth United States infantry—Four men not yet identified.

Sixth artillery—Private Nat Goodman.

First Tennessee infantry—Col. William C. Smith, died of apoplexy during the firing.

Following are the Americans seriously wounded and taken to the hospitals:

Third artillery, Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy. First California infantry, Lieut. Charles Hogan, Sergt. Wm. Hall, Private A. F. Scherin, Co. G; Private Joseph Maher, Co. M. First Colorado infantry, Lieut. Chas. S. Haughwout, Co. F. First Idaho, infantry, Private James C. Henson, Co. A; Private Ernest Scott, Co. B; Private George Hall, Co. B. First Nebraska infantry, Musician John Pierce; Private Charles Kalsey, Co. A; Sergt. O. T. Curtis, Co. C; Private Harry Hull, Co. A. First Washington infantry, Lieut. Edward K. Erwin, Co. A; Private John Klein, Co. A; Private Wm. E. Ruit, Co. A; Private James F. Greib, Co. A; Private R. R. McClain, Co. A; Private Oscar Howard, Co. A.

Report From Otis.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The following report from General Otis has been received at the War Department:

Manila, Feb. 6.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Following casualties in First Brigade, First division, Tenth Pennsylvania:

Major E. Brier, flesh wound, arm, slight; Lieutenant Albert J. Buttermore, flesh wound, slight; Sergeant Joseph Sheldon, Company H, slight flesh wound, thigh; Private Hiram Conger, Company H, abdomen penetrated, serious; Private Edward Caldwell, Company D, lung penetrated, serious; Private Debalt, Company C, flesh wound, back, slight.

First Montana—Private Reynolds, Company H, slight wound in ears; Private Charles Rummels, flesh wound in leg, slight; Corporal Hayes, Company H, missing, probably killed; Private John Serenson, Company L, head wounded, probably dead; Private Mayersick, Company I, lungs penetrated, serious; Corporal I. Skinner, Company L, slight thigh wound; Private Orton Twever, Company B, wounded left thigh; Private Charles B. Morrison, Company B, wounded left hand; Private Maurice Parkhurst, Company B, wounded in pubes; Private C. D. White, Company D, missing, supposedly drowned; Private Elmer F. Doran, Company I, killed, shot in chest; Corporal William H. Erle, Company I, wounded in left cheek and arm; Private Charles Carlson, Company L, shot in head, killed; Private Charles B. Boyce, Company L, flesh wound in left knee; First Lieutenant Charles Haughwount, flesh wound, left knee.

First South Dakota—Private Horace J. McCranecken, Company H, killed; Private Fred E. Green, Company I, killed; Private William Z. Lewis, Company I, killed; Private Benjamin Phelps, wounded right thigh; Corporal Eugene Stevens, wounded right thigh; Private Frank G. McLain, Company G, wounded in right hip; Privates Hiram Fay, Company I, wounded in right knee; Corporal Carl H. Osgood, Company F, sprained knee; Private A. Haskell, slight wound in neck.

Third Artillery—Sergeant Bernard Sharp, Company L, flesh wound leg, slight; Private Orian Ryan, Company L, shot in head, seriously; Private Edward Lundstrom, Company L, shot through hand, slight; Private James Gleason, Company L, flesh wound thigh, slightly.

Further reports will follow.

(signed) OTIS.

At Washington.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Admiral Dewey yesterday cabled the navy department that hostilities had begun between the American army and naval forces in and about Manila and the Philippine insurgents. These insurgents, he said, had been aggressors and had been repulsed.

The news came like a shock, for the administration, though apprised that an ugly situation prevailed in the Philippines, had clung steadily to a hope that by tact and patience actual fighting might be averted and even those public men who felt that hostilities would follow should the treaty be ratified and the United States attempt to occupy the islands, believed that Aguinaldo would not force the fighting when the treaty of peace was in its most critical stage. Some senatorial opponents of ratification of the treaty adhere to their position, but the general opinion is that the news from Manila will aid the ratification of the treaty.

The news of the beginning of another war came from Admiral Dewey. It seems to be Dewey's fortune always to be able to report favorable news, and like all of his messages that have gone before this cablgram told of the success of the American forces in the action. It was a great surprise, however, that the administration learned that the insurgents had forced the issue. It had been believed all along that they could be brought to see the advantage of placing their trust in the American people and relying upon the President to deal justly with them.

While this was true the officials here and the officers in Manila had not been blind to the threat contained in the situation there and every precaution has been made for just what occurred.

It is now acknowledged that fear of an outbreak in Luzon was the explanation of the much commented on failure of General Miller to force a landing at Iloilo on the island of Panay; Otis felt that he wanted all of the troops at Manila, where was located the center of danger. Part of Miller's force, therefore, was returned to Manila and that general was left with one regiment of regulars and a battalion of artillery, just sufficient to take advantage of any defection in his front, but not enough to force his way ashore and hold his own. Then rather as a formal authorization, for he did not need the instruction, Dewey was told to co-operate fully with General Otis in any measures the latter might take. It is believed that it was unknown to the insurgents, but some of the American warships were quietly moved into positions where they perfectly commanded the insurgent trenches and defences and could shell them with effect in case of an outbreak. This movement was effected more than ten days ago, and the administration has not felt serious apprehension of Gen. Otis' ability to at least hold his own. The American position must have been greatly strengthened, it is said, by a judicious extension of lines in certain directions, and also by taking summary measures to prevent the operations of the insurgents in taking up positions and organizing forces.

Points in the Situation.

The situation is regarded here as rather anomalous from a diplomatic standpoint. Therefore if operations continue outside of the limits of Manila, as laid down in the protocol, it will amount to a resumption of the war with Spain, at least technically.

Officials noted one little flaw in Dewey's dispatch, in which he spoke of the American army and navy as "generally successful," conveying just the least intimation that at some points the results were not as satisfactory as at others. It is inferred here that this might mean the development of weakness at some of the more exposed points on the American lines which might be easily explained by the fact that the attack was made at night particularly in places where the insurgents could creep up under shelter of the tropical jungle which grows nearly to the town of Manila.

Every confidence, however, is felt that Gen. Otis is master of the situation. This confidence is based not only on this cablegram, but repeated assurances to that effect conveyed by General Otis to Washington from time to time during the past few months. The forces under his command as shown by the records of the adjacent general's office December 10, the date of last report, were 21,649 troops, and of these there were present for duty 19,516 men. This command is composed of the following: Company A, U. S. engineer battalion; Companies C, E, G, K, I and L, Fourth U. S. cavalry; troop of Nevada, companies A, H, K and L of the Third, D and G of the Sixth U. S. artillery; Companies A and D, of the California, and A and B of the Utah artillery, and the First Wyoming battery; the Third and Fourth U. S. infantry; the Fourteenth and headquarters and companies B, D, F, H, I, K, L, and M, of the 17th, 20th and 23d U. S. infantry; the First California, First Colorado, First Idaho, First Iowa, the 13th Minnesota, the First Montana, the First Nebraska, the First North Dakota, the Second Oregon, the Tenth Pennsylvania, the First South Dakota, the First Tennessee, the First Washington, and the First Wyoming regiments volunteer infantry.

A portion of this force, the Eighteenth infantry and a battery of artillery are at Iloilo, where General Miller was sent a month or more ago.

Approximately 6,000 men are on their way to join Gen. Otis, in four separate expeditions. Though none is expected to reach Manila for three weeks or a month. There is a big transport, the Sheridan, now making ready to carry the Twelfth infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, 1,820 men in all, and she will start not later than the 14th instant. That is all that can be supplied to General Ois in the way of reinforcements, according to General Corbin, if the soldiers are to be of service in this campaign. More, of course, will follow as rapidly as they can be gotten ready if General Otis needs them in any future operations he may plan, but as already stated it is believed this particular crisis will have passed before they can have traversed the great distance to Manila. It is true that only about 3,000 of General Otis' soldiers are regular, but his volunteer soldiers have been under thorough discipline and training for months, some as much as eight months and many participated in the engagements attending the capture of Manila and are practically as good as the regulars.

Strength of the Insurgents.

No one here knows the real strength of the insurgents opposed to General Otis. The accounts of their number are conflicting and none of them comes from reliable sources. Still, the best belief of the authorities at the war department is that they number about 30,000 men, but they are not comparable to the American forces in personnel, discipline or quality of arms. It is known that they have some Mausers; some Remingtons and a variety of other firearms, and it is suspected they have been plentifully supplied with ammunition from outside sources. Taken as a whole this armament is decidedly inferior to that of the American troops. Then, with inexperienced officers, in many cases even the colonels of regiments being not more than 21 years of age and their lack of knowledge of tactics they are at a great disadvantage. Their strong point is their knowledge of the country and a certain fanatical bravery in onslaught that would be formidable to a volunteer force not well trained to stand fire. Like the Cubans, they rely too much on a sword-like weapon, corresponding to the machete, a weapon of little value against long range rifles.

Altogether the war department officials have not the slightest doubt of General Otis' ability to hold his position indefinitely and the only cause for apprehension is the fear that by taking to the inner country, practically impassible for American troops in the approaching rainy season, a prolonged Indian fighting style of campaign may follow.

Besides his soldiers, General Otis has at his back in Manila Bay, commanding the city, a veritable rock of Gibraltar in Dewey's fleet. With the vessels he now has and those about to join him, Dewey will have twenty-one ships of various types. Of full fledged warships he now has nine, as follows:

The flagship Olympia, the Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, New York, Monadnock, Concord, Monterey, Petrel and the Buffalo. He also has three armed supply ships which are just as effective as a warship almost in attacking troops outside of fortifications, and in maintaining the blockade. They are the Culgoa, the Nanshan and the Zafiro. The vessels on the way to join Dewey are the gunboat Helena, now at Colombo; the Cas-

Continued on Seventh Page.

GEN. SEXTON DEAD.

G. A. R. Loses the Commander-in-Chief.

Washington, Feb. 6.—James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the war investigating commission, died at 3:40 o'clock yesterday morning at Garfield hospital, from complications resulting primarily from an attack of the grip. He had been ill about a month, first with grip and kidney troubles, and later with meningitis of the brain.

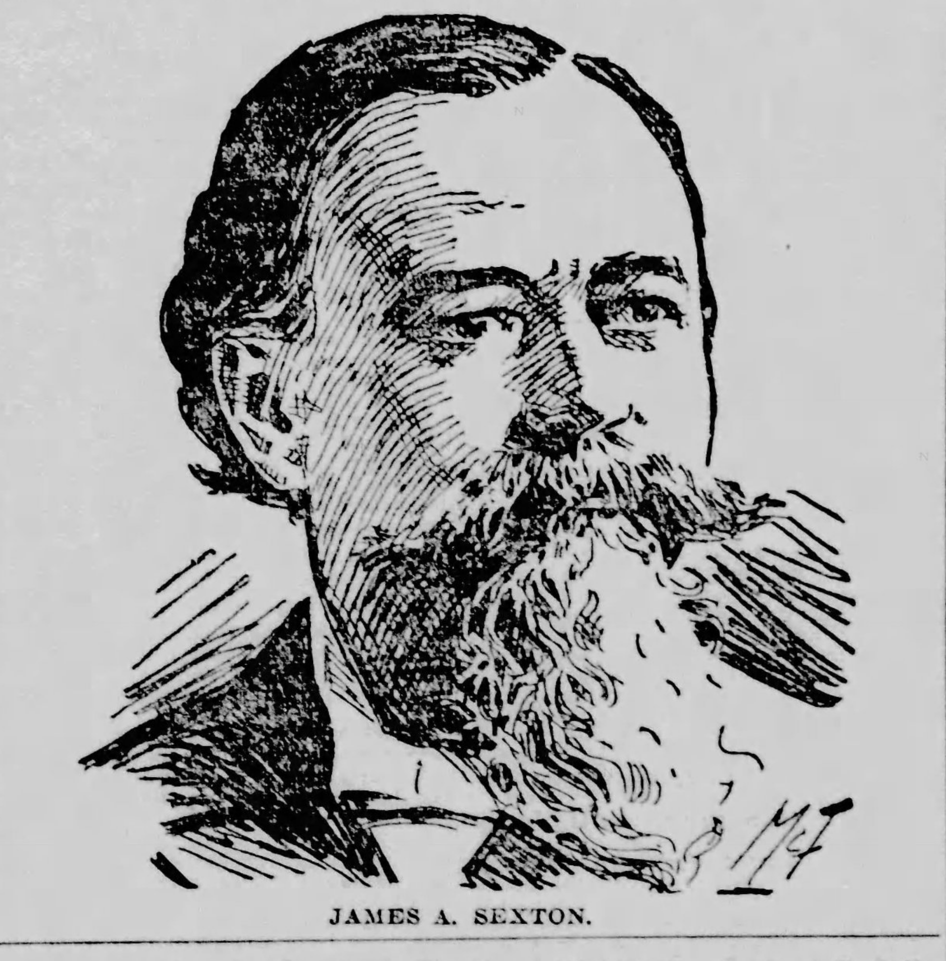
Last night the body was put aboard the 7:20 train for Chicago. There were no funeral services in this city, but six members of the Grand Army acted as pall-bearers.

Colonel James A. Sexton was born in Chicago January 5, 1844. He enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Illinois April 19, 1861, and after three months' service re-enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Illinois volunteers, being commissioned as first lieutenant of Company E. He was subsequently transferred to the Seventy-second Illinois, and was made captain of Company D. He served in Ransome's brigade, McArthur's division of the seventh army corps, Army of Tennessee, and participated in nearly all its campaigns, seiges and battles. He was commander of the regiment in the battles of Columbia, Duck River, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and throughout the Nashville campaign. In 1865 he was assigned to duty on the staff of Major General A. J. Smith, commander of the sixteenth army corps, and remained with Smith until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in August, 1865.

At the capture of the Spanish fort at Mobile, Ala., April 8, 1865, Col. Sexton had his left leg broken below the knee by a piece of shell. He was also slightly wounded at the battle of Franklin, and painfully wounded at the battle of Nashville.

He remained two years in Alabama after the war, working a plantation which he had purchased near Montgomery. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and entered into business, founding the firm of J. A. and T. S. Sexton. He was appointed postmaster of Chicago by President Harrison in 1889, and was retained by President Cleveland until he resigned on January 1, 1895.

Col. Sexton was an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and other soldier and army societies. He was past commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., and had been a Presidential elector, park commissioner and colonel in the Illinois National Guard. At the last meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic he was elected commander-in-chief, and held this position at the time of his death, as well as that of a member of the board of commissioners appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the Spanish war.



JAMES A. SEXTON.

Hood's Pills
Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FREE TO MILLIONS OF SUFFERERS.

The New Cure for Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of Swamp-Root.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and has truly wonderful powers in curing kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid diseases.

Kidney trouble is responsible for more sickness and sudden deaths than any other disease, and is so deceptive that thousands have it without knowing it.

Thousands owe their health and even life to Swamp-Root, and thousands more who to-day think themselves beyond help, can be made well by the use of this great remedy.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Blade, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles at drug stores.

Sulphur Cures Consumption, Coughs, La Grippe, Impure Blood, used as prepared by Dr. Young, 742 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo. Formula free. Doctors instructed.

HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS.

Considerable Sickness Among Soldiers and Smallpox is Feared.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Responding to a resolution of inquiry, the secretary of war to-day sent to the senate Gen. Otis' report on the health conditions at Manila. The report was dated yesterday, and, of course, was made by cable. It follows:

"Deaths among troops in the Philippines since arrival to February 1, seven months, 220, of which 41 were due to wounds and accidents. Of the remaining 179, 65 died of typhoid, 43 of smallpox, 22 of dysentery, 8 of malarial fever. The remaining deaths were due to many various diseases. Smallpox causes apprehension. The entire command has been vaccinated several times. Twelve physicians have been engaged for several weeks vaccinating natives. The more sickly season is during the hot months—March, April and May—when fever and smallpox and dysentery are more prevalent. Nine per cent of the command are now reported sick. The great majority of the cases are slight ailments."

SUNDAY SCHOOL PEOPLE

Present Commodore Philip a Sword and Belt.

New York, Feb. 3.—As a testimonial of their esteem for the commander who called upon his men to pray before going into battle, the Sunday school societies of New York to-day presented a handsome sword and belt to Commodore John W. Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas in the fight off Santiago. The presentation was accompanied by considerable ceremony, Governor Roosevelt, accompanied by the members of his staff in full military uniforms, being among the chief participants.

Views of Beautiful Paris.

With this issue of The Blade we announce to our readers the most magnificent collection of pictures of Paris ever presented in this country. These views will be issued Weekly in portfolio form. Each portfolio will contain sixteen finely executed photographic reproductions, 11x13 inches in size. The series will be complete in thirty parts.

These views are of special interest to you, if you have ever visited Paris, because it will give you a valuable collection of beautiful views of the scenes you have visited. They are valuable to you if you intend to visit Paris during the great Exposition of 1900, because it will acquaint and familiarize you with the places you will visit. If you can not visit Paris and the Exposition of 1900, you will find this series of views a most important work to have, because of the great amount of information it will furnish you and which you could not otherwise obtain.

You will find our advertisement on another page. Send in your order at once for Part No. 1.

HOT SPRINGS AT HOME! Produces Cleanliness, Health, Strength, and a Beautiful Complexion. | DON'T BE DECEIVED—Other so-called Cabinets are simply a Sack or Skirt, pulled on or off over head—Dangerous to Use.

Open—step in or out. Folded.

Pat'd QUAKER FOLDING, HOT AIR AND VAPOR BATH CABINET.

OUR NEW 1900 STYLE. PERFECT AT LAST. BEST MADE. CHEAPEST. 326,000 IN USE. BEST PHYSICIANS USE AND RECOMMEND IT.

Every home should have our Cabinet for bathing purposes. It opens the 5,000,000 pores of the skin, sweats out all the impure and poisonous matter which causes disease, makes you clean, keeps you strong, vigorous and healthy. You enjoy at home or when traveling for 3c. each all the invigorating, cleansing and purifying effects of the famous Turkish, hot air or medicated baths. This wonderful invention ... every organ and nerve in the system, makes your blood pure, your sleep sound. Prevents disease. Cures the worst cold, and breaks up all symptoms of fevers with one bath. Reduces obesity. Cures rheumatism, neuralgia, lagrippe, malaria, dropsy, bronchitis, female complaints, all blood, skin, nerve and kidney troubles. Immediate relief guaranteed in worst cases. Our head steaming attachment makes clear skin, removes pimples and blemishes. Invaluable for catarrh and asthma. Description: Cabinet weighs only 5 lbs. Folded, is 3 in. thick, 15 in. wide, 16 in. long. Has a door. Has self-supporting steel folding frame. Covering best antiseptic cloth, rubber-lined. Not a cloak or barrel to rest on your shoulders or pull on or off over your head. Such are dangerous. Shun them. Quaker complete with frame, stove, valuable formulas and directions sent anywhere on receipt of $5.00. Head Steamer $1.00 extra. Order to-day. You won't be disappointed. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. We are responsible, capital $100,000.00. Largest manufacturers of Bath Cabinets in the world. Send your address anyway for

AGENTS WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN. $100.00 a Month and Expenses. | Our Valuable Descriptive Book, Testimonials, Etc., FREE!

We recommend above firm as thoroughly reliable.—Editor. Address, J. Y. WORLD MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.

BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described six assortments, selecting for this purpose, not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best ware obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market, they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight, is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail price. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list price for American goods, but relatively they are cheaper. These goods are worth more than double those we formerly sold—English ware is lighter, stronger, better color, will not crackle, next in value to French China, and more serviceable. The decorations are under the glazing, and will never wear off. We offer both plain white and decorated. We especially recommend the white, as there is nothing so handsome as plain white china on the table of either rich or poor. To those who like decorations our selection of blue illuminated with gold will please the most fastidious. It is very rich and in the latest style. Our illustration in this advertisement will show the plain white goods one week, and the decorated each alternate week.

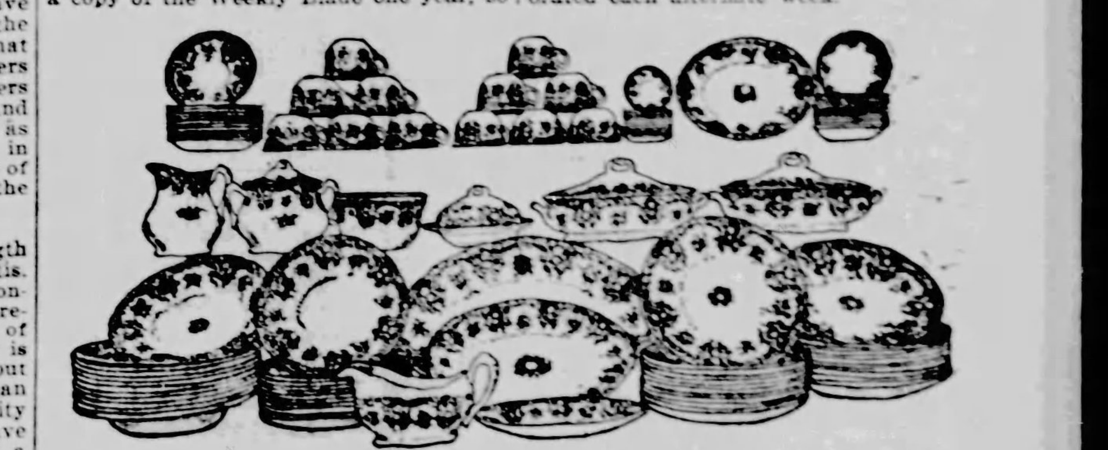


Illustration of the Decorated Tea Set.

No. 1—TEA SET, 80 PIECES.—12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 water pitcher, 1 pickle dish and 1 bowl.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year, white porcelain, $5.00; blue and gilt, $6.00.

No. 2—TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—Assorted same as No. 1, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $4.00; blue and gilt, $4.90.

No. 3—DINNER SET, 112 PIECES.—12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit plates, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 dishes, 1 baker, 1 boat, 1 pickle, 2 dishes and 2 covers, 1 butter dish, 1 cover and 1 drainer, 1 sugar bowl and 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 bowl, 12 tea cups and 12 saucers.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $9.10; blue and gilt, $11.60.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Bacon called up his anti-expansion resolution and Mr. Sullivan moved to substitute his own. Chairman Davis, of the foreign relations committee, announced that he was willing that a vote should be taken immediately. As it was evident, however, that a vote on the resolutions and amendments could not be taken before 2 o'clock—the hour fixed by unanimous consent for the Senate to go into executive session—Mr. Bacon asked for unanimous consent that a vote be taken at 12:30 to-morrow. To this request, Mr. Carter objected, and the whole question was left suspended in the air. Mr. Rawlins addressed the Senate upon the Vest anti-expansion resolutions.

The House entered upon the consideration of the river and harbor bill to-day and made rapid progress. Fifty of the 86 pages of the bill had been completed when the House adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A notable speech was made in the Senate to-day by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin. He took for his text the anti-expansion resolution offered by Mr. Vest. He discussed the question of expansion in all of its phases, and urged the ratification of the peace treaty, although he opposed the permanent occupation of the islands by the United States government. Mr. Aldrich presented a number of memorials from business men's associations of Boston, New York and Chicago urging that the territory except Cuba acquired by the United States during the late war be retained "until such time as Congress may determine its final disposition."

The river and harbor bill, carrying slightly more than $33,000,000, passed the House to-day by a vote of 180 to 7. This is the largest majority any river and harbor bill ever obtained in the House. The bill attracted little opposition, and every effort to amend it in important particulars failed. A bill was passed to permit the exportation of wines, liquors, etc., in five gallon tines to conform to the conditions existing in the Chinese trade. A bill was passed to extend the Indian Territory to the St. Louis, Oklahoma & Southern railroad.

Washington, Feb. 3.—For more than five hours to-day the Senate listened to arguments in opposition to expansion and in opposition to the ratification of the treaty of peace. The speakers were Mr. Money (Miss.) and Mr. Daniel (Va.) Mr. Hale (Me.) presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. Mr. Hale, chairman of the naval affairs committee, favorably reported the following joint resolution, and it was adopted:

"That the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to have erected in the Colon cemetery at Havana, Cuba, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana on the 15th day of February, 1898, and whose remains are buried in that cemetery, and suitably to inscribe and inclose such monument, and the sum of $10,000 is appropriated for this purpose."

Most of the time of the house during the three hours' session to-day was consumed in filibustering against relief bills on the private calendar. The filibuster was finally successful and the house adjourned without taking up the bills. The conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill was adopted.

Washington, Feb. 4.—This was another day of expansion oratory in the Senate. In the open session the speakers were Mr. Chilton, of Texas, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado.

The House to-day passed the military academy bill, carrying about $500,000. After 3 o'clock the house devoted its attention to eulogistic speeches on Thomas Benton and Frank P. Blair, whose statues have been presented by Missouri for erection in statuary hall. Mr. Bland offered resolutions accepting the statues and referring to the illustrious public services of Blair and Benton, which were agreed to.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Senate ratified the peace treaty by a vote of 57 to 27. The proceedings are given in full elsewhere.

In the House the census bill prepared by the committee went through by a vote of 147 to 42. The bill differs in several essential features from the Senate bill, particularly in that it makes the census bureau entirely independent of any existing department. Chairman Hopkins stated on the floor the expectation was that the Senate would accept the House bill. Bills were passed to extend the anti-contract labor laws over the Hawaiian Islands; to refer ... war claims, amounting to $212,000, for stores and supplies, to the court of claims; to create a national military park on the site of the battle of Vicksburg; and to grant 25,000 acres of land in Alabama to the Girls' Industrial School of that state. Senate resolutions were adopted authorizing cadets from Costa Rica and Colombia to enter Annapolis. The sundry civil bill was reported, with an item appropriating $20,000,000 to pay to Spain in fulfillment of treaty stipulations.

Losses of Live Stock.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6.—The state board of agriculture has begun to receive reports touching the stock losses in the state as a result of the late severe weather. The indications are that much loss has been sustained by both cattle and sheep owners. The weather has been unprecedently severe for the past three weeks, concluding with the blizzard of February 2 and 3. During this period, thousands of sheep perished of the cold in all parts of the state. These sheep were principally bands that had been brought in from the south during the past summer for feeding purposes and had not become inured to the rigors of the Nebraska winter.

NEW WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

I believe my experience may benefit many of your readers. I made $210 the past three months selling paint and attended to my stock; I pay 65 cents a gallon and sell for $1. What I sold last year pleased people so well, everybody wants it now. I can sell 2,000 gallons this spring, and more in the fall, and that will pay the balance due on my farm. Anyone can take the agency and get paint for their own buildings very cheap; send 17 two-cent stamps for packing, etc., to The Ohio Paint Co., New Concord, Ohio; they will send you full instructions and a half gallon of paint free; by showing this paint, you can sell hundreds of gallons, and ladies can sell as well as men. If you are in need of money, or want to paint your buildings, this is your chance.

ROBERT ELWOOD.

It Pays men with small capital to send for 100 page book that explains a way to make money with a Magic Lantern or Stereopticon. It's free. McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

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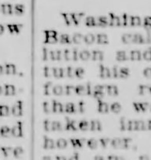

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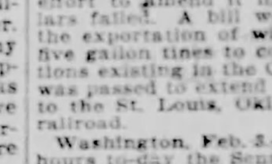

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THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

A SOUTHERN SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

He lies at the edge of the forest there,
Where tall, dead grasses slowly wave,
And yon knarled pine, as if in prayer,
Bends its solemn head o'er the soldier's grave.

There first the fairest darlings of spring,
The flowers little children call "blue eyes,"
Gaze at the changes warm rains bring,
Like eyes wide open in mild surprise.

And there the last blossom its perfume spills,
In tender atoning for man's poor slight;
There blythe birds seek with rapturous trills
To 'waken the dreamer to life and light.

But whose the uncoffined clay that all
These years hath lain there, alone, unwept,
Will never be known 'til God shall call
The earth to account for all secrets kept.

'Tis only known that he "wore the gray,"
When a comrade paused in his breathless flight,
To bury him there, then galloped away,
And left him alone with the stars and the night.

What matter to him, in his hidden grave
The flowers at his feet, or a stone at his head?
Or that men should gather the scattered brave
Into populous cities of nameless dead?

Let him sleep, oh loving heart of the South!
Oh, generous foeman of bygone fray!
Till the order shall issue from God's own mouth,
To 'waken the dead on the Judgment Day.
—Rose Lane Brown.
Athens, Tenn.

The Good Work Goes On

The present is a time fraught with significant events, and the great gatherings for special purposes which have to do with the welfare of humanity seem clothed with a deeper meaning than ever before. This is true of the third Triennial of the National Council of Women soon to convene in Washington, one object of which is the discussion of great public interests from a woman's point of view, including Expansion, Imperialism, Peace and International Arbitration with many other things bearing upon the welfare of the world's people.

Among the organizations which are to be represented in that gathering, there is not one which, it seems to me, means more in its finality than The World's Unity League that sends as a fraternal delegate Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, of Chicago, to participate in the proceedings.

This League in itself comprehends very much of importance for all nations. It is an outgrowth of the World's Parliament of Religions, which was, as we all know, a crowning feature of the Exposition of 1893. In a little leaflet sent to me, the first of a series, I find it stated, that the League has been organized as a Bond of Union and a means of communication between all individuals and associations who desire to promote love, wisdom, joy and beauty throughout the world. It is further said that "recognizing the interdependence and solidarity of humanity, we will welcome light from every source, earnestly desiring to grow in knowledge of Truth and the Spirit of Love and to manifest the same by helpful service."

This is the basis upon which the Unity League is founded. Living true to its principles and it will lead to the flowering of the tree of peace, the fragrance of whose blossoms will reach all nations. It will go further, for it will teach that in very truth—

"Love is the fulfilling of the Law,"

and the outcome must be joyful service to all humanity.

That the League contemplates a tolerance which will include all who are sincerely seeking Truth, however diverse their ways, is evident from the names upon the committee of organization and the advisory committee. Among them are those representing what would be called, in a religious way, both orthodox and heterodox lines of thought. If these can be brought into harmonious action, the world may well sing a song of joy.

A personal letter from Mrs. Harbert, the chairman of the Unity League, in response to one of inquiry, among other things has the following with regard to the coming Triennial:

"One special thing which I desire to accomplish is to set in motion the ideal of a department in our national government to be known as the Child and Home Department, through whose instrumentality the industrial, educational, artistic and ethical interests of women and children may become matters of national interest and possibly of cabinet councils."

Every thinking woman in the land must be interested in such a project, and send her thought to strengthen Mrs. Harbert in her effort. And all who are watching the progressive work of the age must rejoice that the World's Unity League has come into existence.

The trenchant words of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps always strike home, for they are infused with a life and vigor that only go with strong conviction. More earnest words in prose or poetry have rarely been spoken than hers in the January Atlantic under the guise of a salutation to Nicholas II. The poem is too long to quote as a whole but here are a few of the opening lines:

"Salute the soul that dares, though royal born,
Become knight errant of the hope forlorn;
Disdain the sneer that curls the curving lip,
Arrest a world's doubt by the scepter tip.
As sure as crawling slug within the wood,
The lowest reading of the highest mood,
As surely as the skies the caverns crown,
The noble deed shall live the base thought down.
As certain as the dawn to stir the dark,
The arrow of the age flies to the mark.
Dividing years and years to be shall know
Whose was the hand that held and bent the bow.
Now, then, and ever well the great law wears:
All souls high-born salute the soul that dares."

And then come several stanzas which, in burning words and swift measure, describe the horrors, the misery of war, the grief and desolation that follow in its wake. She shows how men go forth strong in their love of country, laying down their lives for what, later on, are proved to be only "visions" which are "gone with the gift of breath." And she makes them say:

"We, doomed by a brutal beast doctrine,
Blind from its hated birth,
Arraign it! arraign it! appealing
Up from the courts of the earth."

Well may she speak of Nicholas as the royal born "knight errant of the hope forlorn," for as yet the day when the nations of the earth will consent to disarmament has not come, but the very fact that he should have dared to put forth the proposition for consideration is a hopeful thing for the future. Men may sneer at his motives, giving "the lowest reading to the highest word," we may all believe it a present impossibility, but it, at least shapes the thought to the world, and this has been done by the head of a mighty nation. And many a heart has been fired by his words, and many more are waiting and watching for the gathering of those who are to confer together about a plan for "peace." What a wonderful word is that, and how much it means to all who stop to consider it, especially when united with the adjective, "universal!"

What have we as individuals to do with this thought which concerns nations? Only this: Think peace, think harmony at all times. Shape the desire into strong, hearty, hopeful words whenever and wherever they may be uttered. It is a homely old saying that a constant dropping wears the stone away. The constant reiteration in thought and word of a wish for humanity's good by many people will create a great tidal wave of force that, by and by, will bring accomplishment. This is as true and as certain as the rising and setting of the morrow's sun.

There is then for each one of us, who believes that the word of Nicholas was a right one, something practical to do. It is to join our thought with his, so that, even though it may be in the far future, that thought shall gather force until it is made manifest in the world. Meanwhile let

"All souls high-born salute the soul that dares."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

LIFE'S GATEWAYS.

Those who have read this book speak of its helpfulness. It can be had now, with a year's subscription to the Blade, by sending $1.25 to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio. All who can do a sum in arithmetic will see how much they can save by this combination of desirable things.

The Cozy·Corner

A PRAYER.

Dear Lord, I do not pray
The load be lifted from my weary heart;
There is a nobler way,
I would not with one single burden part;
Thou knowest best
When I may lay this duty down
And calmly rest.
Or take for weary cross, a welcome crown.

But this I pray: for strength
And grace to bear e'en more
Of burdens through the length
Of life, and trials sore.
For added power to bear
Not only mine but other's crosses, too,
Of sorrow and of care.
Aye, I would do e'en more; I crave
But strength to do.

I copy these lines, which have been a source of strength to me; perhaps they may be of benefit to others also.—Joy.

An Indiana subscriber sends the following story which should have appeared last week, since it concerns "Ground Hog Day," (Feb. 2).

"When living on a farm in Fairfield county at the age of fourteen, I was one day sent to the barnyard to feed a calf with slop. As the greedy creature lowered the feed, it began to bunt at the bottom of the pail in order to get more food, and the first thing I knew, the bail of the bucket slipped over the calf's neck and away it ran, and I after it, to get the pail.

The mother of the calf immediately took after me, and the race was on, around and around an old straw stack. Soon I cared not for the calf or the pail; I was running for dear life, for I began to think the old red cow with her long horns would toss me in the air, or gore me to death.

Just in the nick of time, I saw a hole in the stack and plunged into it and was saved.

But the old cow kept watch at the entrance of the hole, so I began to cry for help, and finally father came to my relief and drove the cow away. This occurred on ground hog day, and after that I was called Ground Hog, because the old red cow made me hunt my hole!

However, a hole was good enough for me just then, and since that time I have cared nothing for races; I never attend them; that one race was all I desired for the rest of my life! Since then, too, I have no love for a long horned red cow, nor much respect of a mean, greedy calf."—S. D. S.

Pater's Housekeeper will please accept thanks for the words of the song, Belle Mahone.

Will Aunt Anne please write with ink, when she sends communications to the Blade, as they cannot otherwise be used.

Miss Bettie sends a cordial letter, full of good words and encouragement to her Cozy Corner friends. She says:

"Don't be too hard on 'Cynical Old maid;' she may have good reasons for being one. I have been a resident of this mundane sphere long enough to know there are worse conditions than hers, and that some of these people who are always 'nagging' the old maids, would be glad to change places with them.

"I would much prefer single life to being the wife of an animated tobacco stalk or beer keg. They tell me I am looking for a model and will never find him; 'never' is a long road, but if I cannot find what I am looking for, I can do without.

"Dorothy dear, here is another who can turn her dresses inside out, upside down, and t'other side foremost, and make them look almost as good as new. I have two dresses I have had for eight years and they are good yet."

Young Mother asks for a pretty odd name of one syllable for her baby boy.

"The human race has done, and will continue to do, a vast deal of worrying, and it doesn't pay.

Nearly every paper or periodical of the present day contains advertisements of some noted astrologer or palmist who claims that he can of a surety tell you all that you would know of your past, present and future.

You must simply ask him the question that is uppermost in your mind, and he has the power of the gods,—the power from the starry firmament—to answer it.

Were I to ask, just at this moment, this all-important question, it would not be concerning wealth, or travel in foreign climes, or friends, or enemies, or lovers; but it would be: "Of what earthly use am I any way?" And there is not an astrologer or palmist on the face of the globe endowed with sufficient mystical power to tell me this, so where's the use of my smoking foolscap with fiery alcohol to get a snap-shot of my palm? I had better use the foolscap to write a letter to the Cozy Corner, and pour the alcohol into the camphor bottle for future headaches!

I am of the opinion that our lives are planned by an All Wise Being, and nothing we can do, will avert the inevitable. —M. E.

"I want to tell you what I am doing with the Cozy Corner page. I often need to refer to its kindly suggestions and helps, so I cut out the page and am making a magazine of it as it is handier to consult in that form.

"I think our object is to help one another, and this is just the place to come for advice, as did the poor tired wife. Even if she is partly to blame for her troubles, here, in the Cozy Corner, among so many dear sisters, she will get good, wholesome advice and sympathy.

"Now I will ask you all to have patience with me, and send out good thoughts and wishes to your sister.—Mrs. A. Z. H.

"Dear friends, how they do glisten, those real diamonds. Little children always wear them; a few grown people do. Some people cannot be induced to put them on, others wear them some times, and all might wear them if they would.

"The wealthiest of all possessions, what are they? They are happy faces!" —Mrs. D.

"I want to say in reply to Laura O. Chupp, that I have always been very careful not to recommend an improper book to any one, and was both surprised and amused to find on reading her letter that I was being taken to task for just that sin.

"She is mistaken about my recommending the works of Robert Louis Stevenson as interesting reading. My letter related solely to his poetry, and I think I distinctly stated that the poet and author of the novels were totally at variance.

"As to his novels, there are two opinions; the romancists hold his stories in high honor, and insist that he is the greatest writer since Sir Walter Scott: while the realists scoff at them. It is said that he is pre-eminently a writer for men, his warmest admirers and champions being of his own sex.

"I have read but three of his novels—'Kidnapped,' 'Treasure Island' and 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.' While they are unquestionably not 'meat for babes,' or books that I would recommend, I must confess they did not shock me very much, and surely there is an 'ethical purpose' in the last-named book that is not hard to discover, since it deals with a moral problem of world-wide personal meaning in an original and striking manner.

"I found nothing objectionable, from my point of view, in the poems. They are not great in any sense of the word, but they express a love for and an appreciation of the commonplace things of life, that appealed most strongly to me.

"So, with all due respect for my critic, I do not think that I have anything I wrote about the poems or their author to take back or to be sorry for."—Laura Golden.

Thanks to L. M. D. for the words of the song, "Belle Mahone," and also for her pleasant words about The Blade, and to the editor of the Household.

THE BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

A Cozy Corner friend slipped in here by mistake this morning to tell "An Old Subscriber" how to clean her plush cape, and the Fancy Work editor invited her to give the club the benefit of her experiences. She said:

She must first remove the lining, then brush the garment thoroughly and sponge it carefully with two quarts of warm water containing one large tablespoonful of ammonia.

She must have two flatirons heated, and turning one on its side, commencing at one corner of the cape, she must draw the wrong side of the plush over the hot iron, using the brush to raise the nap. It will take a long time, but the plush will be as nice as when new. Velvet or satin may be cleaned in the same way.

To clean ribbons, I use the same proportion of ammonia and water, adding one-half teaspoonful of powdered borax. I move the ribbons rapidly through this bath, squeezing, but never rubbing them, as that will ruin them. After rinsing thoroughly, I fill a large bottle or fruit can with hot water and wind the ribbon smoothly around it. It will dry nicely, need no ironing and look like new ribbon.

A Modern Housewife.

A dainty little convenience for either bachelor or bachelor maid is to be made in this fashion.

Cut two crescent-shaped pieces of cardboard measuring about seven inches from tip to tip of the crescent. Cover them each on one side with silk or velvet of any desirable color, and in one piece cut three openings at one side, as shown in the illustration.

Through these openings draw ribbons of some shade contrasting prettily with the covering of the crescent and fasten them at the back of the cardboard, leaving the long ends hanging.

Put the two halves of the crescent together, and overcast them neatly. Make a small bag of silk, the size to correspond with the crescent, providing it with a draw-string half an inch from the top, and attach it by the top to one of the ribbons; this is to contain thread, silk and small buttons for shoes, gloves, etc.

A pretty little needle-book is attached

to the second ribbon, a tiny pair of scissors to the third, and a row of pins outline the edges of the crescent.

A ribbon to suspend it from the wall completes the affair, and the dainty paper doll who perches at one side so gracefully may or may not be added, according to the wishes of the maker.

THE BLADE COOK.

The Cook received callers to-day; guests from abroad, who assured themselves of a welcome by bringing some good things with them.

Verily, "When you are useful, there you will be welcome," and who can doubt the cordiality of the greeting extended to Mollie, who come smiling in to tell us how she managed to have fresh vegetables when none are to be bought in the small village near which she lives.

Canned Squash.

To can Hubbard squashes, cut them in inch wide strips, peel, boil in salted water until tender, being careful not to mash; place in cans, water and all, and seal while hot. To use, remove from can, drain a few minutes, then put in oven to heat and dry; season as if fresh.

Canned Cabbage.

Cut a head of cabbage into six or more pieces, according to its size; boil in salted water until thoroughly done, then can, or pack in jars with vinegar. I prefer to can it, as it can then be used for boiled dinner, or with cream. Chopped cabbage seasoned with salt and canned cold with plenty of vinegar will keep a long time.

If one has a home of their own, they can sow lettuce, spinnach and radish seed in the fall, or in warm days in February; parsnips are as easily raised as beets, so is salsify, both remaining in the ground over winter are ready for use as soon as it thaws out in the spring, and parsnip stew, creamed, buttered or browned parsnips are all healthful and appetizing to most people.

While salt pork and beef must form the main dish for the noon meal at the farm, one feels the need of something different for breakfast and supper.

Salt fish of various kinds may be freshened if the fresh are not obtainable, and fried, boiled or baked.

Fish balls or croquettes are nice for supper, so is creamed fish, chipped beef and frizzled beef.

I try to keep canned salmon and canned chipped beef on hand for the unexpected guest, and find that many people like the former, simply removed from the can, and served with sour pickles instead of lemon. Sardines and smoked herring are dainty relishes.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?
PHOEBE CARY.

The Merry Go-Rounds

OUR BADGE.

Every member of the Merry-Go-Rounds should have a badge. It costs but 15 cents now, and the time is not far away when no more can be bought.

High School Girl writes that she has been enjoying (?) a serious attack of grip. Miss Prudence feels sure that the M. G. R.'s all join her in sending sympathy for this, and congratulations on her recovery.

Coralyn enters a protest against members changing their name, which the Chaperone seconds, although she has no authority to forbid the practice.

Forest Neeley sends his photograph, for which Miss Prudence is greatly obliged, and which will be given to the M. G. R.'s at some future time.

W. Va. Girl No. 2 sends a photograph also; which, though too small for use in the column, is none the less prized as personal property by the Chaperone.

Next week comes the "Side-tracked Symposium;" the week after the reviews of Snow-bound. Several of our brightest M. G. R.'s have already contributed to this symposium, which promises to be most interesting.

In regard to to-day's subject, "What is your favorite hymn?" Ben Hur writes: "The most impressive hymn, according to my opinion, is this: 'Cast Thy Bread Upon the Waters,' for these words give us the assurance that any good deed we may do, however small it seems to us to be, or how great a sacrifice it may be, will receive its just reward."

Anglo-American, who suggested this topic, says his favorite is "We'll Never Say Good-by in Heaven," since it suggests so many happy reunions, with no sorrow of parting.

Phoebe finds that "Nearer, My God, to Thee," carries her closer to the Great White Throne than any other hymn, and Della concurs in this opinion.

Meteor thinks there is one hymn equal to "Jesus, Lover of My Soul—and cites it as "I Love to Tell the Story."

Blythe Andgae has two favorites, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus" and "Waiting and Watching for Me."

Oleta F. claims "Rock of Ages" as her favorite, while Whip-poor-will thinks "In Thy Cleft, O Rock of Ages" is a beautiful hymn.

Little Brown Sparrow is most impressed by the hymn "Purer in Heart" as reminding her that she has not yet reached perfection.

Another Sunflawor says the "Sweetly Resting" is his favorite hymn, and with this we will let the subject rest.

In the same vein some one suggested a report of favorite passages of Scripture, and as replies have been received from several members, they are given herewith; but Miss Prudence declines having any more of these "comparative conferences," since they take up too much space, and delay other and more seasonable matters of interest.

West Va. Girl, No. 2 thinks one of the most wonderful of Christ's sayings is found in the first three verses of the 14th chapter of St. John.

Little Brown Sparrow likes the second chapter of Matthew from the 28th verse.

Bible Student finds his greatest hope and comfort in the promise given to Martha, John 11:25: "I am the resurrection and the life."

Blythe Andgae says that her favorite verse is "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," and the 14th chapter of St. John.

Hornet quotes the same verse as his idea of the sweetest word of comfort in the Bible.

Owing to an overstock of material for her departments Miss Prudence has been unable to acknowledge the receipt of many letters which have been sent in.

Next week's column will clear up a good part of this neglected correspondence, and to-day, in addition to the special subjects considered above, she gives her young people extracts from some early January letters.

Laura Lane, sent a very fine paper on the lessons to be learned from "Sir Launfal," but unfortunately it came too late for the symposium. The central thought of the poem in her opinion is the fact that:

"Christ is still on earth in the form of the poor and lowly. Daily we draw near to him, but our souls, cringing and plotting, know it not."

Society Belle writes: "Schoolma'ams will you stop your joyful conversation for a few minutes and listen to my prattle? I have just returned from a debate between our two literary societies, the "Philadelphians," and "Athenians."

These societies are composed of pupils from two rooms of the High school, and are for the study of various poems. The debate I just attended was upon the respective merits of Whittier's Snow-Bound, and Grey's "Elegy."

The Philadelphians (whose secretary I have the honor to be) chose the former, and came out victorious. I have recited the poem, and think it a beauty."

F. A. F. N. Grey says: "It was one of my New Year's resolutions to adopt the M. G. R. motto, and please let me sit by Bridget, for I am bashful too."

Wille, has this for our column: "For several years I have tried to ascertain 'Why life is?' and from what I have learned I am satisfied that the answer to my query, dove-tails into your motto; in fact clothes it with glorious truth. Therefore, being accustomed to getting out of my depth while struggling with the subject, I ask that the M. G. R.'s lend a hand to unravel what many suppose to be a world old mystery."

Mother Bunch, sends this wish for our New Year: "I hope we shall all get as much sunshine out of the house as is possible, and will do cheerfully the duty that lies before us."

Evangeline: "Miss Prudence is sorry you were so disappointed, and hopes you have received your badge before this time. Your letter was not lost, and you are very welcome to become a member of the M. G. R.'s—only you must not be discouraged if you do not always see your letters in print as soon as you hope to.

Fiders Achates writes: "Our motto has been a great help to me, as I am at present taking care of my aged grandfather, and I sometimes get out of patience and long for a week at home. Then I try to 'Do all the good I can,' and think how short a time it must be before he is called home and patience is given me."

Fay says: "Ben Davis said he lived in a part of Illinois called Egypt; I live a few miles from a place of that name and perhaps we may meet some day."

Della Aspey, seeks admission and sends New Year's greeting to the M. G. R.'s.

Buckeye Schoolma'am sends her version of the meaning contained in Sir Launfal, but like Laura Lane's it was "Too late."

Letitia wants a history of the M. G. R. department. Some day when Miss Prudence is short of material and has a surplus of time on her hands she will "write it up."

Douglas County Boy, forgot that he must send his address, and that pencil-written letters are not accepted in the M. G. R., so Miss Prudence is forced to remind him of these omissions.

Virginia Charlie is opposed to N. E. Girl's letter circle, on the grounds that few members have time to write so many letters, and the M. G. R. would suffer in consequence.

Girlie writes: "High School Girl I would like to become acquainted with you, for I am a High School girl too, though I shall graduate in June. Harold asks if any of the M. G. R.'s intend going to Paris in 1900. I do, and trust many others will. Ben Davis, I am glad to meet an Illinois boy, even if he is from Egypt."

Susie Sunbeam says: "It was Vivian's letter that first impressed me with the importance of your work, and since then I have read the letters from week to week, and with pleasure ask for a place among you."

Kansas Beauty says to Fairy F.: "If you had been out here in Kansas, and seen me laugh when I read your letter, I suspect you would have thought my mother's slipper ought to have been applied also!"

Daliah sums up our many blessings in this wise: "We have so much to be thankful for; kind friends, good books, sweetly singing birds and beautiful flowers to cheer us through this cold world of sin."

Evening Primrose says: "I have had one foot on the M. G. R. threshhold for a couple of weeks, but was scared back by some one being told to wait until they had something to say! It was really good advice though." Sensible girl, Evening Primrose!

Hoosieroon writes: "I come in on purpose to purchase a badge. I saw one of the pretty little things perched upon the lapel of a young man's coat last summer when I was on the train, but did not feel brave enough to march up and ask him, who was he? This is the third time I have tried to 'jine in the chorus,' and I suppose as I'm little and only a country school-teacher I had better make my bow and retire."

The photograph was too fine for reproduction by The Blade artist, Hoosieroon, but is put in a conspicuous place in Miss Prudence's collection.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born near Philadelphia in 1837; his grandfather was a composer and leader of an orchestra; his father was an iron worker, and he was, in early life, a circus and sleight of hand performer; later he invented a motor which bears his name. He was very eccentric and was styled the "Mystery Man." Capitalists and scientific men were alike startled by his mechanical ingenuity, captivating reserve and daring assumption. One principle upon which he worked was the construction of a machine by which enormous power could be developed from less than a quart of water; abandoning this idea, he invented a machine which he called "The Liberator." He died near the city where he was born, November 18, 1898.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My whole, composed of 17 letters, are the two most important essentials to prosperity.
My 10 11 15 16 13 12 4 means to encroach.
My 14 8 17 signifies a pen.
My 3 1 2 9 means very small.
My 6 7 5 means to dress.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

To a circle 16 inches in diameter, a tangent is drawn 15 inches long; from the remote extremity of this tangent a secant is drawn through the center of the circle. Find the length of the external segment of the secant.

4.—WORD SQUARE.

x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x

1.—A memento.
2.—To elude.
3.—An ancient language.
4.—A natural fool.
5.—An American coin (plural).

5.—QUOTATION.

"In love's realm husband and wife are king and queen; sceptered and crowned alike, and seated on the selfsame throne."
N. E. Girl.

6.—QUERY.

Who can give us some information concerning the largest thermometer in the world?

Robert S. Walker entertains the 'Cademy to-day, every puzzle with the exception of the quotation having been sent by him. Who will send an equally good set for next week?

Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 26.

1.—Robert Fulton.
2.—Yearn, earn, ear, ar; yearn, year, yea, ye.
3.—Answer to be given March 1.
4.—[illegible] feet.
5.—Cartridge box, ballot box, jury box, band box.
6.—Rembrandt Peale wrote:
"But God is God, my darling,
Of the night as well as the day,
And we feel and know that we can go
Wherever he leads the way."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received this week from G. W. B., E. G. R., N. Holt, Mac, Marley Cranford, and H. H. L.

Puzzles were accepted from Lancelot and G. W. B.

If Mamie S. wishes to see her puzzle in print, she must send the solution with it.

Lancelot: The Schoolmistress joins in the hope that you may come again soon.

As it is impossible with the limited space allowed the Column to print full solutions of the various arithmetical puzzles that are given, the Schoolmistress has decided to keep the solutions sent in by her most reliable pupils on file, and if any member of the 'Cademy desires a certain problem explained, and will send her a stamped envelope, she will forward the solution to their address.

Mac: The Schoolmistress is much obliged to you for helping her out of her dilemma; the last nom is much easier to use.

Some one asks where our old members have gone—those who took part in the valentine party, and the Christmas tree, and attended the Fourth of July picnic. Who can answer the question?

THE TRAVELING CALF.

It was a festive little calf
That left his home behind,
And went a-traveling to improve
His somewhat bovine mind.

He walked into his master's home,
And took a glance about;
But not a thing did he see there
That he could quite make out.

And when he felt his appetite
Beginning for to grow,
He tried to eat the buds that on
The papered wall did blow.

But finding that this diet was
A disappointment sore,
He tried to taste the carpet greens
Upon the parlor floor.

But these he found were quite as vain;
And so it came to pass
He saw 'twas better far for him
To go again to grass.

And leave to other creatures, quite
Distinct from his own kind,
The task of traveling to improve
A somewhat bovine mind.
—Harper's Young People.

JASPER.

"I can't do it, mother; indeed, I can't. I'd never have any more fun. Why, he has been my partner ever since he was a little bit of a fellow. I would rather starve than sell Jasper," and Mark put both arms around his big dog's curly neck. "We've got to make some money, Jasper, for the policeman is going to take you if your tax isn't paid."

The dog gave a sharp bark, and put up his paw.

"Don't you see, mother, he wants to shake hands over it. Come on, Jasper, let's make a start."

They hurried along till they reached the busiest street of the city. "There's a man stopping in front of that store. Maybe he will want us to hold his horse."

Jasper opened his mouth and went, but the boys had gone like so many rabbits.

Supper was on the table when they reached home, and, sitting down, he gaily told what they had done. His mother smiled, but he thought she looked worried.

"Where's your tea, mother, and haven't we any meat?" Then his mother told him her trouble. She had paid the rent that day, and it took all their money. But she had been doing some sewing which she had taken home, expecting some pay, but didn't get it. "And," added she, "our flour and coal are nearly gone, too."

Mark's fun was all gone. He did not sleep that night, and the next morning was up early.

"Come Jasper, let's try again." But no one seemed to want anything done that day. Towards evening they met the owner of the satchel. He stopped and

"JASPER WITH ONE SPRING HAD HIM BY THE COAT."

They came up as he sprang out of his buggy.

"Hold your horse, sir?" (questioned Mark). The man nodded, but glanced toward a satchel in the buggy.

"Jasper will take care of that, sir."

"Are you sure?" He looked at the dog and then at the boy, and walked off.

"Watch it, Jasper," said Mark pointing to the satchel. The dog put up his ears, looked, then walked over to the buggy, and laid down, just as two rough-looking men came along. One made a step towards him, he partly raised up, giving a low growl, but the other man had slipped behind the buggy, and had his hand on the satchel, when Jasper with one spring had him by the coat, growling fiercely, and he was glad to run off, as the owner came hurrying up.

"Ah! you're true blue," he said, patting Jasper on the head, and, turning to Mark, he handed him a piece of silver, saying, "That's a fine dog of yours. Suppose you wouldn't like to sell him?"

"No, sir," replied Mark, and the man rode away.

"Now for the depot, Jasper. Let's watch the people getting off the train. Carry your grip, sir?"

"Guess it's too heavy for you," said the traveler, looking at his big valise.

"O, I have a partner," said Mark. "Here, Jasper," and he put a stick through the handle and Jasper took one end in his mouth. They marched off, and how the people laughed.

"Here's a nickel for each of you," said the man at the end of two blocks.

"Hello! boy, where did you get that dog?" and three or four finely dressed boys stopped right in front of Mark.

"Like as not he stole him," said one.

"Let's take him to the police station," teased another.

One of them pulled a string out of his pocket and stepped forward, when Mark said in a low tone, "Go for him, Jasper." patted Jasper's head.

"Would you like to buy him, sir?"

"Why, yes," answered the man, "I would like a good watch-dog for my barn, but," he added, looking at Mark kindly, "I thought you wouldn't sell him."

"I wouldn't, only—" and then Mark told him the whole story.

"Jasper and I could do without most everything, sir, but my mother," and Mark choked back the tears. Jasper came and leaned against him.

"Ah! I see," said their new friend, "you need some money. Well, if you bring your dog to my office to-morrow, I'll give you $10. Will that suit you?"

Mark nodded—he couldn't speak, and the man passed on.

"Let's go home, Jasper, it's no use now. Mother," as she met him at the door, "can't Jasper stay in the house tonight?"

Early in the morning his mother thought she heard some one in the yard. Dressing quickly, she came into the kitchen, and there, on the floor asleep, close to Jasper, lay Mark, with one arm round his neck. Just then Jasper sprang up with a bark, and when the door was opened he bounded out, almost knocking over something on the steps. Some one was driving away from the coal-house.

"What does it mean?" said Mark's mother, "a ton of coal and a basket full of groceries?"

She picked up a little piece of paper lying on the basket, and read: "Wanted—In my office a boy who will sell his dog to help his mother. If he will call and see me we will change our bargain."

Mark glanced over her shoulder, then shouted, "Hurra! I'll never sell Jasper now. Come in, old fellow, let's shake hands."

Jasper rushed in, put a paw on each of Mark's shoulders, and said, "Bow-wow, bow-wow."

PHILIP PINES.

FRIENDLINESS.

"Everything in the universe is friendly to a friend."

It was very early one Sunday morning when this thought, clothed in these words, entered my mind and found utterance, for I spoke them aloud, much to my own astonishment. There had been no leading up to this statement from any known process of thought, for my eyes had scarcely opened from a long dreamless sleep when the pregnant sentence rolled from my lips."

"Everything in the universe is friendly to a friend."

This communication filled my heart with joy. Of course I speculated a little while as to its origin. Since I was not aware of the thought entering my mind, how was the hereditary fear of hornets to be exercised?

"By love," came the answer, clear and distinct.

"Love hornets?"

"Yes, perfect love casts out all fear, and no love is perfect until it includes everything that has life, for life is of God and every created creature must be of God."

Then I thought of snakes, those wriggling, crawling things that we dislike so much, and poisonous adders, that we are so afraid of, and many other disagreeable inhabitants of the planet, but not a single exception was made.

After this a summer in the valley of the Hudson brought me into very close companionship with the hornet family. There seemed to be nests everywhere, and certainly there could not have been a better place to put my new theory of universal love into practice. Somebody

SHE RETURNED WITH A PAIL OF WATER.

how did it happen that my voice was charged with the beautiful statement? No light was let in on this point. Some of our friends will say that the manner of its coming was not important, but I declare it to be of the utmost consequence, because it is our right to know everything, and because the understanding of the law governing such mental operations would open many doors that seem now hermetically sealed.

But I didn't find out. The disclosure of that secret remains doubtless for a greater personal unfoldment.

"Everything in the universe is friendly to a friend."

"Everything"—not a few things, not some things, but everything. I recalled the time when, swinging in a hammock on the piaza of a seashore cottage, a hornets' nest suddenly dropped at my feet and unloaded itself.

It was a work of art to climb out of that hammock, for the air was thick with the frightened creatures, and of course I expected to be stung. I had been thinking for some time on the lines of self-conquest, and I tried to stand up very straight and walk very slowly through the sitting room and the dining rooms to the kitchen for a pail of water to drown these insects, which I had been taught to regard as my natural enemies. I secured the water, and when I returned to the piaza I found my unexpected guests bunched together under the hammock, evidently taking council of what they should do next. I smiled as I thought how nicely they had fixed themselves for the bath I had prepared, and then I let the deluge loose. Whether a single hornet escaped I do not know, but I do know that as I swept those little dead bodies from the floor it was about the meanest moment of my life. An accident had befallen the house they had taken so much pains to build, and I had taken advantage of the accident to murder them. It was impossible to talk this incident over with any one, because the consensus of opinion would have been decidedly against all sentiment on the hornet question. But I conversed about it with my other self, and we came to the conclusion that, sting or no sting, we would be friends with hornets, provided, of course, that we had not sinned past the hornets' idea of forgiveness.

How was this to be accomplished? was all the time running away from hornets. Children were stung, and I was advised to be very careful about my daily walk and conversation. It was much safer to sit inside the house than to expose one's self to hostile attacks from the piaza. It might not be quite so pleasant, but something always had to sacrificed wherever one happened to be. Hours were consumed in this sort of talk, brightened and embellished by recipes for milkweed poultices and other medicaments for the irritation of the inevitable sting. But I kept in the even tenor of my way, all the time learning to love more and more these busy little creatures. I studied their ways, I read about them, and finally came to admire them very much. Every particle of fear was cast out. They would alight on my sleeve, buzz about over my hand as I wrote or read, and not once was my confidence shaken.

"Everything in the universe is friendly to a friend."

Since this hornet experience, and especially since the above beautiful truth was formulated, I frequently have tested the value of friendliness. If friendliness be real, nothing on earth can stand against it. An assumed friendliness deceives no one. Let us take bees, for instance. The person who is afraid of bees is ever in danger, while the person who is genuinely interested in them can go in and out among them with perfect safety.

Those who know honey bees best and have had the most experience with them declare that they must be taken into the confidence of their attendants. If one who has been caring for them dies, the one who is to assume the responsibility must visit the hives with the news, and announce himself as their future friend and helper. If the person they have become accustomed to is obliged to take a journey, he much introduce his successor.

To the average mind these stories will doubtless seem very ridiculous, but they are not so to me. Bees may not be impressed by the formality of an introduction, but the love and consideration that prompt the kind act seem to be fully appreciated.

"Everything in the universe is friendly to a friend"—everything, from the insect hornet to the man and woman hornet. Remember that.—Eleanor Kirk's Idea.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

tine, at Gibraltar; the Princeton, due at Port Said Tuesday; the Bennington, the Brutus and the Yorktown, probably at Guam on their to Manila; the battleship Oregon and the water boat Iris, at Honolulu. The Solace is about to start any moment from Norfolk for Manila. This leaves eight army transports under Otis' command which could be made of great service. The fleet cannot operate against troops in the interior, but undoubtedly Dewey will immediately draw a tight cordon of blockade around the island of Luzon and make it absolutely sure to cut off the insurgents from supplies and ammunition which they must have to carry on the war.

NATIVES SCATTERED.

Insurgent Forces Completely Routed by the Americans.

Manila, Feb. 7.—3:43 p. m.—The Americans, as this dispatch is sent, are in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles of Manila, their lines extending to Malabon on the north, and to Paranaqua on the south, are fully 25 miles long.

While a few detached bodies of the enemy still offer desultory opposition, the main body of the rebels is in full retreat and utterly routed.

Of the hordes of troops originally in battle array against the Americans, fully one-third are already incapacitated, and the others are scattered in every direction.

AGUINALDO PROCLAIMS,

And Tries to Place Blame On the Americans.

Manila, Feb. 7, 3:40 p. m.—Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, issued two proclamations on Saturday and Sunday. The first declares the Americans opened the fight and calls upon the Filipino congress to suspend the constitution. The second says:

"We have fought our ancient oppressors without arms, and we now trust to God to defend us against the foreign invaders."

The Nebraskans have recovered the lost parts of the pumping machinery of the water works, which assures a speedy resumption of the water supply of the city.

PUSHING THE ENEMY.

Americans Retake the Water Works From Insurgents.

Manila, Feb. 7, 10:30 a. m.—Late yesterday Gen. Hale's brigade advanced and took the water works at Singaldon. Four companies of the Nebraska regiment and a part of the Utah battery, with two field guns and two Hotchkiss guns met the enemy on the hill, a half mile out, and a sharp engagement took place in which the Nebraskans lost one dead and three wounded.

Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster sergeant in the Third artillery, was wounded, captured and brutally murdered and his body when recovered was found to have been horribly mutilated. The Filipinos were driven back, retiring in bad order and carrying with them the valves and heads of the steam chest and cylinder of the pumping machinery.

General Overshine's brigade advanced and took Paranaque, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition.

General McArthur's division advanced beyond Gagalangin, without loss, the enemy retreating upon Caloocan.

The Americans now have the steamer line to Malabon, and six hundred marines, with four maxims have been landed at Fleet Beach, north of the city.

The Third artillery, on the main road and the Utah battery in a cemetery covered the advance of the Kansas troops.

Among the important points captured was a strong embrasured earthwork within sight of Caloocan.

There was considerable firing from the upper windows of the houses in the native quarter of the city last night, but no casualties have been reported as the result.

The signal corps were compelled to run their lines along the firing line during the fighting and, consequently there were frequent interruptions of communication, owing to the cutting of the wires, and the signal men were ordered to kill without any hesitanc anyone who attempted to interfere with the lines.

DESOLATION

Covers the Scene of the Battle of Sunday.

Manila, Feb. 7.—The scene presented in the environs of the city of Manila as the sun went down on Sunday evening, was one of terrible desolation. In the fighting, which began at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday evening and continued Sunday in a determined or desultory manner, as the circumstances or conditions made necessary, the Filipinos were utterly routed with fearful slaughter.

From the best information obtainable at this writing their losses are estimated at 4,000, which estimate is not believed to be excessive.

The natives were confidently aggressive and wholly unprepared for the terrible punishment which the Americans inflicted upon them from the outset. They had evidently been getting ready for the attack for some time, their actions indicating expectation of taking the Americans off their guard, but the vigorous work of the American troops completely demoralized them, and put them hopelessly to rout.

The casualties, however, were not confined to the Filipinos, as the number of our killed and wounded shows. In fact, our troops suffered more than was at first reported, upwards of 40 having been killed and 150 wounded, according to the latest reports. The number of American troops engaged was 13,000 while the Filipinos' forces numbered 20,000.

American Battle Line.

The American troops while fighting was going on were disposed in the following order, from the bay on the north around the city to the bay on the south:

Twentieth Kansas infantry, Third artillery, First Montana infantry and Tenth Pennsylvania infantry, under command of Brigadier General Otis.

First South Dakota infantry, First Colorado infantry, and First Nebraska infantry, commanded by Brigadier General Hale, both brigades being supported by Batteries A and B of the Utah Light Artillery, under command of General McArthur.

First California infantry, First Idaho infantry, First Wyoming infantry, First Washington infantry, under Brigadier General King.

Fourth Cavalry, Fourteenth infantry and First North Dakota infantry, commanded by Brigadier General Ovenshine, both brigades being supported by the Sixth artillery division, commanded by General Anderson.

There was some firing to the north of the city early Sunday morning, but the general engagement practically ended on Sunday afternoon. The Fourteenth infantry suffered most of the fatalities, owing to the close approach of the enemy under cover of the dense shrubbery and firing at short range from behind huts and other protecting objects. The First Washington infantry and the Third artillery also suffered heavily.

The Utah artillery division and the Sixth artillery were splendidly effective in shelling the insurgent trenches on Sunday morning.

Confusion in Manila.

The scene at Manila when the alarm was given on Saturday night was wildly exciting. The American soldiers in the theatres and at the circus were called out, the performances were stopped, Filipinos scurried everywhere, and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside the city were plainly heard.

The residents of the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city with their arms full of articles. All the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut, and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched out of the city to the stations assigned to them.

The stores were closed almost instantly, foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows, and a number of white rags were hung out from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the waterfront to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars or carriages to be seen and the streets were almost deserted.

The Minnesota troops, acting as police, searched every native and arrested many of them, with the result that while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday there were none on Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The United States flagship Olympia steamed across the bay on Sunday and took up a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off Mole. It is still there.

The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

Two Filipino commissioners from Iloilo and four rebel officers were arrested here this morning after boarding the steamer Uranus.

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FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS.

Filipinos Did Not Know the Deadly Character of Modern Arms.

Manila, Feb. 7.—3:45 p. m.—The terrible loss of the rebels may be gathered from the fact that 160 of them were buried in one rice field on Monday, near Pasas, and that 87 were interred between Paco and Santaana.

A converted river gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with their gatling guns and her heavier battery. Hundreds of Filipinos undoubtedly crawled into the canebrakes and died there.

The Americans are working nobly in their efforts to find the wounded and are bringing hundreds of suffering rebels to the hospitals for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motives which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy.

The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that members of the hospital corps have made the startling discovery that there are several women, in male dress and with hair cropped, among the dead.

The chief of the Ygorotes, the Filipino natives who fought so gallantly in the face of our artillery fire, with their bows and arrows, is in a hospital with a shattered thigh. He admits he never saw modern artillery and was ignorant of its effects until he and his followers met the disastrous fire of Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalos for placing the Ygorotes in front of the American battery under the pretense that they were sent to occupy a post of honor and he intimates that the Ygorotes will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north.

It is regarded as a significant fact that many of the Filipino officials of this city disappeared from Manila as soon as hostilities commenced. Some of them are supposed to be still in hiding here.

Hundreds of women are pouring into Manila from all districts, as the villages around Manila have, as a rule, been destroyed by the troops.

The further the Americans extend their lines the more the need of means of transportation increases. The American commanders have already been compelled to impress horses and vehicles on all sides, to the inconvenience, naturally, of the civilians. All the public conveyances, at this writing, have either been impressed or have disappeared in some manner or other. Street car traffic, however, has been resumed and the cars are running regularly, though the streets are almost deserted. There are a few native stores open and white flags, in the nature of towels, pillow slips and aprons tied to bamboos adorn the windows of the native residences everywhere. But, in spite of these emblems of peace, scores of Filipinos, under the cover of the darkness, fired from the windows Sunday evening on the American patrols.

At 9 o'clock last night there was a general fusilade in the Quiapo and Binon districts. The inhabitants of the city generally believed that a battle was raging and their doors were closed, lights were extinguished inside the dwellings and a majority of the people were in a state of terror. Under the circumstances it is remarkable that no casualities were reported. Several shots were fired across the river during the excitement.

General Hughes has the interior situation absolutely in hand.

WILL PUSH THINGS.

The Filipinos Must Be Forced to Surrender to Us.

Washington, Feb. 7.—It is understood that the campaign against the Philippine insurgents is to be prosecuted with vigor. The question was fully discussed at to-day's cabinet meeting and the conclusion was reached that before permanent peace or security to life and property could be secured Aguinaldo's forces must be made to lay down their arms, and it is expected that Gen. Otis in co-operation with Admiral Dewey will push forward at once and give the insurgents no chance to recover from the defeat of last Sunday.

So far as can be learned no positive instructions have yet been cabled to our commanders at Manila, but it is the expectation of members of the administration, presumably based on cable advices from Manila, that this course will be pursued.

Iloilo is to be occupied at once by the American naval forces, and it is expected that Gen. Otis will move immediately on Malolos, the insurgent capital, and capture or disperse the so-called Filipino government. The more closely the insurgents are pressed and the more vigorous and determined the campaign, it is said, the sooner may we expect peace.

Going for Bodies of Soldiers.

New York, Feb. 2.—The government transport Roumanian will sail to-day for San Juan, Ponce, Santiago and Guantanamo. The vessel has been selected by the war department to visit each of these places and bring back the bodies of the soldiers who are buried there. The trip is expected to take six weeks.

TWO TRANSPORTS.

One Started for Manila, the Other for the West Indies.

New York, Feb. 3.—The transports Sherman, for Manila, and Berlin, for San Juan, Ponce and Santiago, which dropped down to Gravesend bay last night and anchored, proceeded to-day on their voyages. The Sherman, which was formerly the messenger liner Mobile, of the Atlantic Transport line, has on board 1,300 men to reinforce the army of Gen. Otis, composed of one battalion of the Seventeenth regular infantry and the Third regular infantry under command of Col. Page. She also carries a full miscellaneous cargo, including a large quantity of ammunition. The Berlin goes on the regular trip of the transport service and carries the mails and general cargo. Among her passengers are Colonels W. P. Hall and F. E. Nye, Majors C. L. Woodbury and J. D. Twiggs; Lieutenants Walter Cox, Cromwell Stacey and L. B. Case, and 65 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Solace Has Sailed.

New York, Feb. 2.—The United States ship Solace sailed to-day for Manila, having on board seven army officers, fifteen cadets from Annapolis and a large cargo of supplies for Admiral Dewey and the army. Among the supplies are a large amount of ammunition of all kinds, two ten-inch rifles, 25 five-inch rapid-fire guns, two cases of torpedo heads, dynamite powder, machinery, refrigerating and condensing machines, 500 live sheep, six milch cows, 200 barrels of flour, uniforms and material for clothing.

Supply Ships.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The steamers Justin and Celtic, now at Mare island, are being overhauled, and in a few days will be ready to sail for the Philippines, following the supply vessel Centennial, which got away last night. The Justin will carry coal for the fleet and the Celtic frozen meat. The steamer Connemaugh, now on her way to this point, will probably be sent to Manila with munitions of war and additional stores may be sent on the steamer Cleveland.

On the Way to Manila.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Second battalion of the Seventeenth United States infantry arrived from Columbus, O., yesterday, enroute to Manila to reinforce General Otis.

Fourth at Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, Feb. 2.—The United States transport Grant, which left New York on January 19, having on board Major General Lawton, the Fourth infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, bound for Manila, arrived here yesterday.

Scarlet Fever On a Ship.

New York, Feb. 3.—The World says: An epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out on the cruiser New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship. There are five men now in the naval hospital, and others are being treated aboard the ship. It is said that some visitor to the ship brought disease with him.

OUR EXPORT TRADE

Expected to Again Break Record This Year.

New York, Feb. 2.—Two paragraphs, short enough each of them to be contained within three lines that were published yesterday, not consecutively or as though in any way related to one another, have been made the basis for expert opinion here respecting conditions that will characterize American industry and commerce in the year 1899. One of the reports asserts that the entire output of iron ore for 1899 has been placed, and that this has involved a sale of 14,000,000 tons to be mined and delivered this year, unless some extraordinary circumstance prevents it, as, for instance, a general labor strike.

It was also announced yesterday morning that from the port of New York there were exported in the month of January American products, agricultural and manufactured, aggregating in value a little over $43,000,000, and this is greater by about $7,000,000 than the value of the merchandise exported from this port in the month of January, 1898.

These two reports do have relation, and of the most intimate and important character, at least that is the opinion of men who are of expert authority here. If it be true, as the report alleges, that the iron output for 1899 has been contracted for to the extent of 14,000,000 tons it must be assumed that manufacturers of those articles the basis of which is the product of the iron mines are expecting a large demand for their product, large enough to make it possible to market the entire output of the American mines. The presumption here is that the iron referred to is that which is mined west of the Alleghanies, that is to say, in the middle states of the West, and in the Lake Superior region.

BATTLE AT JUNEAU.

Alaskan Indians Are in a Fighting Mood.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A special to the Tribune from Vancouver, B. C., says:

Indians are on the war path in Alaska. One battle has taken place, and more fighting is imminent.

Four Indians were killed and several wounded in the fight which has already taken place. Four American deputy marshals were wounded. The Indians are drunk, and there may be a general uprising.

The steamer Gutch brings the news of the battle at Juneau. An Indian was killed by United States Marshal McGuire in self-defence. Fearing the dead man's death would be avenged by his friends, a vigilance committee was formed, who acted promptly, captured the molestants and took them to prison. On promising good behavior they were liberated next day, but the revengeful nature of the savages demanded blood for blood.

They pretended acquisance was a ruse. Plying themselves with liquor, the bloodthirsty Alaskans deliberately planned the murder of every member of the vigilance committee. The attack was made at night. A friendly Indian warned the whites of the contemplated treachery, and as the Siwashes advanced on the town with drunken yells the officers warned them back. They still came forward, opening fire, which the whites promptly returned.

The United States marshal and his followers having the advantage of position were able to pour in a deadly fire. After the first fusilade the savages stampeded hurriedly into the darkness, leaving their dead and four wounded comrades on the ground.

MINNESOTA TROOPS

Endeavored to Avenge the Murder of a Comrade.

Washington, Feb. 6.—With a view, as he expressed it, of forestalling exaggerated reports of the troubue at Augusta, Ga., Gen. McClernand, in temporary command at the camp at Augusta, telegraphed the war departmenut as follows:

"About one hundred members of the Fifteenth Minnesota volunteer infantry started for Augusta yesterday morning to avenge the murder by a civilian of a member of that regiment. The officers of the regiment tried to stop them, but failed. The rioters were arrested by the Third cavalry and their arms taken from them. They were brought back to camp, and are now under guard. Gen. Sumner has the matter well in hand, and the trouble is apparently over."

Cherokee Treaty Ratified.

Tahlequah, I. T., Feb. 3.—The Cherokee-Dawes treaty has been ratified by the Cherokees by a majority of more than 1,500.

—Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

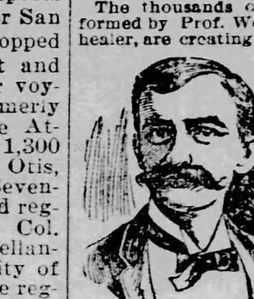
Missionary Report.

New York, Feb. 4.—The American Missionary Association made public to-day its fifty-second annual report. A summary of receipts show a grand total of $396,171. Of this amount the state of Massachusetts gave the largest sum, $96,230, with the state of Connecticut second, with $65,112.

HEALING THE MULTITUDES

Thousands of Wonderful Cures Being Made by the Great Healer.

The thousands of miraculous cures being performed by Prof. Weltmer, the great Nevada (Mo.) healer, are creating wide-spread attention. It positively makes no difference what your affliction may be nor of how long standing, there is a positive and permanent cure for you in this method. Prof. Weltmer makes the lame walk, the deaf hear and the blind to see. He cures cancers, goitres, consumption, rheumatism, and all other diseases known to science. All are eradicated with the same wonderful ease. Mr. F. W. Drummond, Garland, Kansas, was entirely blind; could not tell day from night. Five physicians told him he would never see again. He took three treatments from Prof. Weltmer and his sight was fully restored. Mr. J. W. Fletcher, a wealthy farmer living near Nevada, Mo., was on his deathbed, suffering from kidney and bladder troubles and appendicitis. He was at once raised up and permanently cured in three days by Prof. Weltmer. Mrs. T. L. Higbee, Schell City, Mo., suffered with an internal uterine cancer. Five doctors said she would surely die. Prof. Weltmer restored her to health in two weeks. Prof. Weltmer also possesses the remarkable ability to cure people at a distance, and performs cures by this method that are simply astounding. No medicines or appliances whatever are used. This is the only method of treatment that will restore lost vitality and kindred ailments. A copy of the Magnetic Journal, a forty-page illustrated magazine, giving a list of the most miraculous cures on record, will be sent free to any sufferer. Prof. Weltmer also teaches the art of Magnetic Healing to others, and it is a very profitable profession. Address, Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Nevada, Mo., The American School of Magnetic Healing.



PROF. WELTMER.

GOMEZ IN LINE.

He Accepts Terms of the United States.

Remedios, Provience of Santa Clara, Feb. 1.—Via Havana, Feb. 2.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, placed himself squarely in position to-day as an active ally of the United States government in the work of the reconstruction of Cuba.

As a result of the conference which Robt. P. Porter, the special commissioner of President McKinley, has had with Gen. Gomez, the latter cabled to President McKinley this afternoon assuring him of his co-operation in disbanding the Cuban army and in distributing among the Cuban soldiers the $3,000,000 appropriated for the purpose of enabling them to return to their homes. Gen. Gomez also telegraphed to Major General Brooke, saying he would accept the latter's invitation to go to Havana.

The success of Mr. Porter's mission greatly simplifies the returning of the military Cubans to the pursuits of peace.

In view of General Gomez's supposed prior attitude of hostility towards the United States Mr. Porter came here clothed with absolute authority, and the tender of the $3,000,000 was practically a verbal ultimatum. Had it not been accepted no more ultimatums would have been made. Mr. Porter made plain the purpose of the government, and was gratified at the ready response of General Gomez. The conference took place at the house here occupied by the Cuban general as his headquarters since coming to town. In brief, the compact is as follows:

First—The Cuban officers in each province shall assist the American officers in distributing the funds.

Second—That these officers shall at once meet at some convenient point and devise how, when and where the payments are to be made and arrange any other details.

Third—That the sum paid to each man shall not be regarded as part payment of salary or wages due for service rendered, but to facilitate the disbandment of the army, as a relief of suffering and as an aid in getting the people to work.

Fourth—The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban assembly or to its representatives.

Fifth—The committee on distribution shall use its best endeavors to distribute it among the population so that all may secure work.

Sixth—That the $3,000,000 shall be placed subject to the order of General Brooke, and that action in the matter shall be immediate.

General Gomez was tendered a public reception this evening, and Mr. Porter was among those present.

GREETINGS TO GOMEZ.

From President McKinley to Mr. Porter.

Havana, Feb. 3.—The following message from President McKinley was received by Robert P. Porter this morning and was transmitted to Gen. Maximo Gomez:

"Hon. Robert P. Porter, Havana:

"The President sends his hearty congratulations and thanks for your despatch. Convey his cordial greetings to General Gomez and his grateful appreciation of the general's frank and friendly message. The co-operation of General Gomez in the pacification of Cuba will be of the greatest value for both peoples.

(Signed) "JOHN HAY,
"Secretary of State."

Porter's Report.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Mr. Robert P. Porter, who returned last night from Cuba, had a conference with the President. He reported that affairs generally on the island were in a satisfactory condition. General Gomez was satisfied with the proposition to pay his troops $3,000,000, and would aid in its distribution. The element against this proposition was of little importance, Mr. Porter said. "The little bosses in Havana," Mr. Porter told the President, did not want the big boss (General Gomez) to come to town, as they knew that his word would go with the troops, and that their influence in opposition would be lost. He anticipated no trouble whatever in carrying out the plan proposed. Senators Platt and Lodge also called on the President.

Reducing the Forces.

New York, Feb. 6.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says:

Secretary Alger has cabled to Major General Brooke, directing him to communicate with the commanding officers of the Cuban departments and inform the war department of the number of troops which can be spared from the island after next month.

This action is preliminary to the inauguration by the administration of its proposed policy to leave the island practically in the hands of the Cubans.

NEBRASKA MORTGAGES.

Effects of Good Crops Shown in the Record of Releases.

Wymore, Neb., Feb. 7.—A good indication that Nebraskans are prosperous and paying their debts, contracted in dry years, is the mortgage report for Gage county for the month of January, which shows a continuance of releases over filings. The record is as follows: Farm mortgages filed, 62, amounting to $92,571; released 184, amounting to $205,889; city mortgages filed, 13, amounting to $3,797; released, 27, amounting to $13,677; total number of mortgages filed, 75, amounting to $96,368; released, 211, amounting to $219,566; an excess of releases amounting to $123,198.

The Rhynland.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—The steamer Rhynland, which went ashore on Cotton Patch shoals on Tuesday night, was floated at 1 o'clock this morning. With the exception of the damage to her rudder and propeller she is apparently in as good condition as when she went aground. She will be towed to this city by the tugs which pulled her from her bed of sand.

Old Monitor Sold.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—The old single-turreted monitor Wyandotte has been sold by the government to Chas. G. Davis, of this city, for $12,631.52. The Wyandotte was the second and highest priced monitor of those constructed under the act of April 17, 1862, the origina cost of the hull and machinery being $633,327.84.

WORLD'S COLONIES.

Facts Shown by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies of the World, Their Area, Population, Revenues and Commerce, and the Share of the Mother Country in Their Commerce," is the title of a publication just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics.

The colonies, protectorates and dependencies of the world number 126. They occupy two-fifths of the land surface of the globe and their population is one-third of the entire people of the earth. Their total imports average $1,500,000,000 worth of goods annually, and of this vast sum more than 40 per cent is purchased from the mother country. Of their exports, which considerably exceed their imports, 40 per cent goes to the mother country. Large sums are annually expended in the construction of roads, canals, railways, telegraph, postal service, schools, etc., but in most cases the present annual expenditures are produced by local revenues or are represented by local obligations. The revenues of the British colonies in 1897 were £151,000,000 and their expenditures £149,000,000. While the public debt in the more important and active of these communities aggregates a large sum, it is represented by canals, railways, public highways, harbors, irrigation and other public improvements intended to stimulate commerce and production, the railroads in operation in the British colonies alone aggregating 55,000 miles.

Of the 126 colonies, protectorates, dependencies and "spheres of influence" which make up the total list, two-fifths belong to Great Britain, their area (including the native feudatory states of India) being one-half of the grand total of colonial territory and their population considerably more than one-half of the grand total of colonial population. France is next in order in number, area and population of colonies, etc., though the area controlled by France is but about one-fifth that of Great Britain. Commerce between the successful colonies and their mother countries is in nearly all cases placed upon practically the same basis as that with other countries, goods from the home countries receiving in the vast majority of cases no advantages over those from other countries in import duties and other exactions of this character. In the more prosperous and progressive colonies the percentage of importations from the mother countries grows somewhat less as the business and prosperity increase. The chief British colonies in North America (Canada and Newfoundland), which in 1871 took 50 per cent of their importations from the home country, took in 1896 less than 30 per cent from Great Britain; those of South Africa (Cape Colony and Natal), which in 1871 took 83 per cent from the home country, took but 71 per cent in 1896; those of Australia and the adjacent islands, which in 1876 took 48 per cent from the home country, in 1896 took but 40 per cent. The French colonies now take from the home country about 42 per cent of their total imports, while the British colonies obtain about all of their total imports from the home country.

Colonies, dependencies and protectorates of the world, showing area and population of the colonial possessions, protectorates, dependencies and "spheres of influence" of each country:

Countries.	No. Colonies.	Area (sq. miles).	Population.
United Kingdom	48	11,250,412	344,059,123
France	32	3,617,327	52,642,930
Germany	8	1,020,070	10,600,000
Netherlands	3	802,863	33,911,744
Portugal	9	801,060	9,216,707
Spain	3	245,877	256,000
Italy	2	104,000	650,000
Austria-Hungary	2	23,262	1,568,092
Denmark	3	86,614	114,229
Russia	3	255,550	5,684,000
Turkey	4	564,500	17,489,000
China	5	2,881,560	16,680,000
*United States	4	168,287	10,177,000
Total	126	21,821,382	503,048,824

*Subject to ratification of treaty.

Note.—United Kingdom includes Indian Feudatory States; Russia includes Finland.

HALF-MILLION FIRE.

Columbus Suffers From Another Conflagration.

Columbus, O., Feb. 2.—The following official estimate of losses, together with insurance, on the destroyed property in last night's fire, was given out by underwriters interested in the risks at noon to-day:

	Loss.	Ins.
Green, Joyce & Co., stock	$300,000	$40,000
Green, Joyce & Co., building	100,000	125,000
Chicago Bankrupt stock	25,000	20,000
Dunlap building	60,000	50,000
Souder & Bright building	40,000	24,000
E. O. Jones estate building	50,000	*——
McAuley Millinery stock	25,000	15,000
D. S. Ambach stock	75,000	70,000
Other personal losses	2,000	......
Total	$587,000	......

*Unknown.

The fire took place in the buildings occupied by the Chicago Clothing Company and McCauley & Co., milliners, formerly of Cleveland, who have been here but a few weeks. These buildings are both totally destroyed. The immense building of Green, Joyce & Co., wholesale dry goods, on the north, at the corner of Chestnut and High streets, and the building owned by Clarence Jones, on the south, and occupied by Dan M. Beck, candy dealer, were also damaged to a considerable extent.

The fire started at a little after 10 o'clock in the room of the Chicago company, and before the fire department could reach it the flames had communicated to the floor above, and the entire building was a solid blaze. From there it spread to the millinery store of McCauley & Co., on the south, and this was destroyed with equal rapidity. The efforts of the department to check the fire in these buildings were fruitless. The building of Green, Joyce & Co., on the north, and the Jones estate on the south, were fortunate in having fireproof walls, and in this way were protected, the damage being chiefly from smoke, which will be most felt by the former firm because of the immense stock they carried.

Serious Fire.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—A fire which originated in the big cracker bakery of the Stewart Cracker company at Thirteenth and Hamilton streets early to-day completely gutted that structure, and thousands of dollars worth of adjoining property, the total loss being estimated at from $500,000 to $800,000. The six-story building occupied by B. Hooley & Son, silk manufacturers, the Philadelphia Novelty company, and P. P. Mast & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, the big storehouse of the Hoopes & Townsend Bolt & Nut Manufacturing company, and the building occupied by J. Hoover & Son, lithographers and publishers, caught fire from the blazing bakery, and the flames soon leaped across Hamilton street to the Cooper Brass works and plumbers' supplies and the annex of the Hoopes & Townsend establishment, in the rear of the Cooper Brass works. The east end of this building was entirely eaten away by the flames. The block in which the fire occurred is occupied entirely by manufacturing establishments.

The losses, which are partially covered by insurance, are estimated as follows:

W. S. Cooper, on building, $100,000; machinery and stock, $50,000; J. Hoover, $20,000; Stewart Cracker company, on building $200,000; on machinery and stock, $100,000; B. Hooley & Son, $30,000; DeKosenko Manufacturing company, $75,000; P. P. Mast & Co., $50,000; Philadelphia Novelty company, $30,000; Hoopes & Townsend, $75,000.

On the Ranges.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 4.—Cattlemen received telegrams to-day from northwestern and western Texas saying stockmen in those sections have suffered great losses in their herds by the cold weather of the last month. Cattle and sheep have died by thousands from lack of food and by freezing.

DANGER IN SODA.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regreat it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover, the soda only gives temporary relief, and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels, and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20 grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, peptones and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements, and finds them a certain cure, not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness, and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich.

THE CREEK TREATY

Has Been Completed and Signed—Must Be Voted On.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—A special to the Republic from Muskogee, I. T., says: The treaty between the United States and the Creek Nation was completed and signed here last night. It provides for the capitalization of all the assets of the Creek tribe of Indians and an equal division of the same in lands and money among its members.

The Creek freedmen are to receive only 160 acres of land without regard to the location or value of the same. The tribal government of the Creek Nation is to be reinstated and continued until the lands are allotted.

The sale of intoxicating liquor in the Creek Nation is to be prohibited by the United States and the nation is not to be made part of any state without its consent, unless such state embraces only the five civilized tribes. Before the treaty becomes effective it is to be ratified by congress and by a majority of the voters of the Creek Nation.

To Check Divorces.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 2.—The house has passed the LaMoure divorce bill requiring a residence of one year before a divorce can be secured. It has previously passed the senate and will be approved by the governor.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AGONCILLO'S FLIGHT.

Aguinaldo's Representative Places Blame On Americans.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Agoncillo, the Filipino representative, arrived in Montreal to-day. Accompanied by his secretary, Senor Martia, he drove to the Windsor.

"I heard about Saturday's affair after leaving New York last night," Agoncillo said, "and it surprised me greatly. I had no idea that affairs at Manila had reached such a critical stage, in fact I considered that they were perhaps getting a trifle better. But I had no news from the Philippines."

"And you expect to receive it here?" he was asked.

"I do; the Washington authorities would not allow me to receive any cable messages. There is a censor at Manila and the use of codes is forbidden. I was completely in the dark, save for the advices I received by mail and what I learned from the newspapers. And the Philippines is a long way off, you know, so that the mails are almost useless. Therefore we have come to Montreal where we will be enabled to receive the news we desire by cable. When I receive it I expect to return to Washington and continue my efforts to fulfill my mission to the United States.

"As to the affair of Saturday and Sunday I do not regard it as ending the usefulness of my mission. From the bulletins received by the officials in Washington and from The Associated Press despatches, I gather that the fighting began suddenly and unexpectedly. I think that the Filipinos were goaded to come into it by some act of the Americans. For months they have been doing their best to drive the Filipinos into revolt. General Otis has sent men to search private residences and the property of our people has been turned inside out in the search instituted by his orders. Acts like this have kept the spirit of the Filipinos at fever heat and made such affairs as that of Saturday and Sunday possible."

"A Washington despatch states that you left that city because you knew that there would be fighting at Manila on Saturday evening."

Agoncillo smiled broadly. "Oh, no," he answered, "as I told you I only learned of it after I had left New York last evening from a gentleman who got on between here and New York. If my cable service was so good that I could learn in advance when there was to be any developments, I should be in Washington. I came to Montreal in order to receive the news which was not allowed to reach me in Washington. When I receive it—I do not know how soon or how long I may have to wait—it is my present intention to return to New York."

SAMOAN TROUBLES.

Quarrels Among the Followers of Rival Chiefs.

Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 2.—The following advices have just been received from Apia, Samoan islands, under date of January 24, from correspondent of the Associated Press:

There has been no further general fighting between the partisans of the rival chieftains since the last advices were forwarded, except that a party of Mataafa's followers were routed in the bush by Malietoans. It is expected, however, that fighting will be resumed, as Mataafa is re-arresting persons who have been already fined and released.

The work of pillage continues, among the houses lotted being Vailima, the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

The exiled Malietoan chiefs were landed at Pago Pago, on the island of Tutuila, the schooner on which they were being unable to proceed to the island of Manua, owing to adverse winds.

The Tutuilans gave them a hearty welcome, and made an attempt to seize Mataafa's son, who was on board the schooner, but the captain put to sea.

There has been a collision of authority between Chief Justice William L. Chambers, of the supreme court, and Dr. Joannes Raffel, the German president of the municipality of Apia. Herr Grosmuhl, a German resident of Apia, who was arrested for smashing the windows of the supreme court chamber, was sentenced by the chief justice to imprisonment and to pay a fine. Dr. Raffel instructed the police authorities to release Herr Grosmuhl, whose fine was subsequently fixed at $1,000.

The German consul, Herr Rose, thereupon wrote to the American consul, Lloyd W. Osborne, and the British consul, E. B. S. Maxse, protesting that the action of the chief justice in fining Herr Grosmuhl was an infringement of German consular rights. Messrs. Osbourne and Maxse jointly replied in their official capacity that the proper tribunal having dealt with the matter, the consuls could not interfere. More than this, they declined to have further intercourse with the German consul or the German municipal president, except in writing, or to attend meetings, except to consider the acts of the municipal council of Apia, unless an apology, with full retraction, were offered for the behavior toward Chief Justice Chambers. At the same time the supreme court summoned Dr. Raffel for contempt of court in releasing Herr Grosmuhl.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION

Seems Likely to Be Soon Accomplished.

Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 3.—The unanimous agreement finally reached by the Australian colonial premiers, who have been in conference here for some days regarding certain unsettled questions connected with the Australian federation bill, referred to them by the colonial legislatures, seems to ensure the success of the federation project.

The federation capital will be, like Washington, federal territory, the existing capitals being excluded. It will be established in New South Wales, but at least a hundred miles from Sydney, the colonial capital. Pending the erection of a capitol building the Australian parliament will meet in Melbourne.

The parliament is to consist of a senate and a house of representatives, and an absolute majority of the members of both houses shall decide all differences that may arise between the two. In other respects the original bill is unaltered. The delay in accomplishing Australian federation has been principally due to the hesitating policy of New South Wales, the chief trouble originating with the financial basis of the proposed commonwealth.

The Australian federation bill vests the legislative authority in the queen, who will be represented by a governor general and in two houses of parliament, the members of each being elected on the basis of manhood suffrage and each elector having only one vote, each colony or state will return six members to the senate, each elected for six years. The house of representatives will consist of 64 members elected for three years, 24 by New South Wales, 23 by Victoria, 7 by South Australia, 5 by West Australia, and 5 by Tasmania.

The Australian parliament will have power to make laws regarding trade and commerce with other countries and among the several states; regulating taxation, but not so as to discriminate between states or parts of states, or between persons or things passing from one state to another; regulating also bounties on the production or export of goods, borrowing money on the public credit of the federation, postal, telegraphic, telephonic and other like services, naval and military defense, navigation and shipping.

The executive government is to consist of seven ministers with salaries aggregating £1,000 per annum. The expenditure of the federal government is estimated at £1,500,000 per annum. Each state will for the present retain possession of its own railways, subject to the control of an interstate commission and so long as this is the case federal government will have charge of the public assets.

Weak Lungs

Dr. Hunter, of 117 West 45th Street, has just published a new book on

"The Lungs and Their Diseases,"

which explains all about Consumption, how it arises, the symptoms by which it is known, how it can be prevented, and the only treatment by which it can be cured. He also describes

Bronchitis, Asthma and Pulmonary Catarrh,

shows their tendency to produce Consumption, and their speedy and radical cure by Antiseptic Medicated Air Inhalations.

THIS BOOK is of such great importance and interest to all who have weak lungs or are threatened with any form of lung disease that it has been decided to issue an edition of 50,000 copies in paper covers for free distribution. Dr. Robert Hunter is the oldest Lung Specialist of this country, and acknowledged throughout the world as the greatest living authority on all diseases of the breathing organs.

From the New York Herald: "It seems after many disappointments and false rumors of the cures for consumption that the treatment as discovered and practiced by Dr. Robert Hunter, 117 West 45th Street, New York, has accomplished results so satisfactory that this dread disease need no longer be classed among the incurable."

From the New York Sun: "Dr. Hunter's recent book on Consumption and its wonderful cures that have been reported, effectually remove all doubt as to the curability of this dread disease."

Readers of The Weekly Blade can obtain Dr. Hunter's book FREE by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

Austria-Hungary Agreement.

Vienna, Feb. 2.—The reichsrath was prorogued yesterday. The Ausgleich, or agreement between Austria and Hungary as to the cost of the administration of their common affairs and the proportion to be borne by each, will be decreed in accordance with the constitution.

Bolivia Rebellion.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 1.—Trustworthy advices received here from Bolivia say that President Alonzo has retired from Lapaz City and is being pursued by the federal or insurgent troops.

Battle at Rejaf.

Brussels, Feb. 4.—It is reported that the Belgian post at Rejaf has been captured by the dervishes.

Rejaf is situated on the Nile, between Fashoda and Uganda.

VIEWS OF.....

Beautiful Paris

Most Magnificent Collection of Pictures of Paris Ever Presented in this Country.

The Toledo Blade has secured a large collection of the best views of Paris, including photographs of all the interesting structures, both interior and exterior, of the Metropolis; the Palaces, Government Buildings, Galleries, Museums, Parks, Hippodromes, Gardens, Schools, Statues, Arches, Cafes, Historic Spots, Strange Quarters, Streets, Churches, Scenes in Common Life, Quays, Venders, Race Tracks, Concert Halls, Fairs, Temples, Towers, Shrines, Theatres, Ancient Baths, Fountains, Prisons, Cemeteries, Exposition Views—in short, views of everything of public interest. Portfolios of "Beautiful Paris" will be distributed once a week, and contain sixteen finely executed photographic reproductions. Valuable and Instructive to Everyone. The Toledo Blade will present these views in Portfolios for the information and guidance of those contemplating the Trip to Paris as well as for the enlightenment and instruction of those who will not make the trip.

These Views are of special interest to you—
If you have ever visited Paris.
If you never intend to visit Paris.
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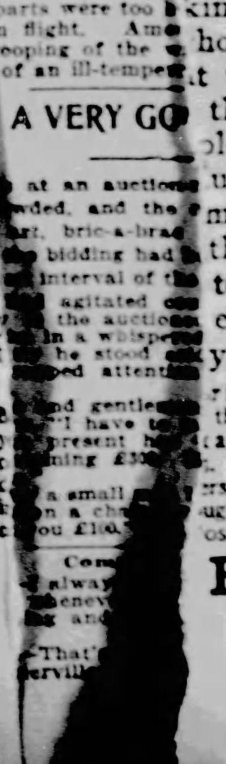

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TREATY RATIFIED.

It Had One More Vote Than Was Needed.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The peace treaty was ratified in the Senate this afternoon. The vote in detail was as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wolcott—57.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Cockerell, Daniel, Gorman, Hale, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Pasco, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Vest—27.

Absent and paired—Messrs. Cannon and Wilson for, with Mr. White against and Messrs. Proctor and Wetmore for, with Mr. Turpie against.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senator Allen, of Nebraska, made a speech in the Senate denying published statements that he would attack Senator Gormon for using the peace treaty as a means to defeat Bryan. He said he did not keep Mr. Bryan's conscience and paid a warm tribute to that leader. He (Allen) was opposed to expansion but our duty now was to the public. He condemned the Filipinos as blood-thirsty savages who had precipitated an attack on us.

Mr. Gorman spoke in the Senate this afternoon. He replied particularly to Mr. Wolcott's speech saying that it was such an attack as he did not expect. He said that the three elections he had obtained was the height of his ambition. He repudiated the idea that he had taken a position for personal advantage. If such had been the case he would have secured more from his party when "thrift would follow fawning." He said he believed that the battle in Manila was but the beginning and if the treaty was ratified war would follow for years, costing lives and millions upon millions in money.

Mr. Gorman referred to what had been done with China regarding the immigration to these islands, and said now eight years later we take islands which will be but a stepping stone for the Chinese to the United States. He predicted that within four years the people would resent the action. He said that in connection with the Philippines it was proposed to increase the army to 100,000. He protested against it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gorman's speech, Mr. Davis moved an executive session. Mr. Wolcott wanted five minutes to reply to Mr. Gorman, but Mr. Davis would not yield, and at 2:15 the senate went into executive session for final consideration of the peace treaty.

In the open senate, McEnery (La.) offered a resolution declaring that by ratification of the treaty it is not intended to make citizens of the inhabitants of the Philippines, nor to annex the islands permanently, but to hold them until the islands are prepared for self-government.

At 3:05 p. m., the bells rung for a vote on an amendment to the treaty.

The amendment was to make the Philippine article of the treaty like that relating to Cuba.

The amendment was defeated, and the vote was taken on the treaty.

TREATY FORMALITIES.

Spain Will Be Notified Through French Embassy.

New York, Feb. 7.—A special from Washington says: Secretary Hay will formally notify the Spanish government through the French embassy that the treaty of Paris has been ratified by the United States senate. Upon receipt of this announcement the Madrid government will, it is expected, convoke the cortes and that body will immediately ratify the instrument.

It will then be incumbent upon the two governments to exchange ratifications, and this under the terms of the treaty must be performed in Washington "within six months from the date thereof (Dec. 10, 1898), or earlier if possible." It will be the aim of this government to secure the exchange with the utmost dispatch in order that there can be no question of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines.

It will be necessary for the Spanish government to send a minister to Washington to effect the exchange, and it is understood that the minister from the United States will be selected and on his way to Madrid to assume his new duties about the same time. It is said that up to this time the President has given no consideration to the question of a successor to General Woodford. It may be positively stated that Mr. Woodford will not again be tendered the mission.

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications the President will issue a proclamation embodying the treaty. This proclamation will be the final act in the drama in which the United States and Spain have played the leading roles since the destruction of the Maine. It will be an announcement to the world of the close of the war, the independence of Cuba and the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines by this government.

NOW FREE TO ACT.

Ratification of Treaty Frees the President's Hands.

Washington, Feb. 7.—By the defeat of the allies of Agninaldo in the senate yesterday, notice was given to all the world that the United States proposes to retain the fruits of Dewey's victory and to discharge the task of civilizing and governing the inhabitants of the Philippines without giving any pledge as to the ultimate disposition to be made of those islands.

This action of the senate has cleared the atmosphere wonderfully in Washington. The President is now free to adopt such measures as will restore peace and order in the Philippines. The ratification of the treaty, taken in connection with the present disturbed condition of affairs in the Philippines, it is expected, will lead to the passage of the army bill through the senate.

The appropriation of the $20,000,000 which is to be paid Spain under the terms of the treaty will be made in the regular deficiency bill, and, as far as can be seen at this time, there will be no necessity for an extra session.

The action by the senate was of almost as much importance as the acts that led up to the war with Spain, for by the ratification of the treaty the senate deliberately made the United States a colonial power and a permanent factor in the affairs of the Orient and the diplomacy of the world.

Senators fully appreciated the gravity of the occasion, and the far-reaching effect of their action. The strain to which the leaders of both factions had been subjected during the last few days was tremendous, and the uncertainty as to the result practically up to the time of beginning the roll call on the vote, made men who are usually courteous in their treatment of each other on the floor of the senate nervous and irritable. The air of suppressed excitement that prevailed in the senate chamber pervaded the entire capitol building. Even on the floor of the house little else was talked about, and in the crowded galleries and corridors the interest was all centered on the floor of the senate chamber.

Hawaiian Shipping Bill.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on commerce has agreed to report the house bill extending the laws of the United States relating to navigation, commerce and merchant seamen to the Hawaiian islands, instead of the senate bill, on which a report has already been authorized.

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GENERAL MILES

May Be Brought Before a Court of Inquiry.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Knowledge of General Miles' newspaper attacks on the war department has bred a large and variegated crop of rumors about the general's fate. One story has it that he is to be court-martialed, but a local paper of the yellow stripe has been making daily announcements of such a trial for several weeks past. Another report says General Miles is to be transferred by the President from the command of the army to a subordinate station, presumably to the command of a department. It is even asserted the order for such a transfer is lying before the President awaiting his signature. A third rumor declares General Miles is to be put on waiting orders until he retires in August, 1903. This would relieve him of all command and authority, and the rumor is backed with the statement that General Scott was sent to West Point on waiting orders at the beginning of the civil war, which is cited as a precedent, although it is a matter of history that General Scott was incapacitated by age and infirmity.

It is impossible to get confirmation of any of these rumors in official quarters. Neither Secretary Alger, Adjutant General Corbin nor General Miles will discuss them. There is no doubt General Miles' conduct has annoyed and displeased the President. There is good authority for the statement that the President has disciplined or is about to discipline the general by warning him not to continue in his objectionable course. There is reason to believe the law officers of the judge advocate general's bureau of the war department have been looking up the statues and the regulations relating to the commanding general of the army and to offenses of the kind in question, and it is presumed this investigation is for the information of the President.

This may foreshadow the removal of Gen. Miles from the head of the army. It may merely mean that the President wishes to be fully informed in the premises for possible contingencies in the future. The President will not act without full knowledge, and from the fact that he is calling on the legal branch of the war department for the authorities and the limitations involved in the case it may be fair to infer he has not yet decided upon his course of action. However, it was asserted on good authority that the President had prepared to lay the whole subject before the cabinet at its meeting to-day, and it is presumed he will be guided in his action largely by the opinions of his advisers. There is a strong impression in Washington that the cabinet will urge the removal of Gen. Miles from the command of the army, but that is largely a surmise.

It is understood that the court of inquiry will not be ordered until the war investigating committee makes its report, as the report itself probably will form the basis for the court of inquiry.

MORE BREVETS.

Another Long List Sent In by the President.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Following are the brevet nominations made by the President yesterday:

Regular army—To be brigadier general by brevet: Charles A. Wikoff, Twenty-second Infantry (killed in action at El Caney).

To be lieutenant colonels by brevet: Wm. H. Boyle, Ninth Infantry; Marshal W. Wood, surgeon; John J. O'Connell, Nat P. Physter, First Infantry; C. H. Conrad, Eighth Infantry; Valery Hovard, surgeon; Leopold O. Parker, Twenty-second Infantry; Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry; Henry H. Humphreys, Twelfth Infantry.

To be majors by brevet: John B. Guthrie, Harry G. Cavenaugh, Jas. Fornance, Jas. B. Goe, Benjamin H. Gilman, Thirteenth Infantry; Nat. P. Physter, John J. O'Connell, Chas. M. Gandy, assistant surgeon; Chas. B. Vodges, Francis E. Lacey, Wm. M. Crofton, First Infantry; Thos. C. Woodbury, Samuel R. Whitall, Sixteenth Infantry; Rudolph G. Ebert, assistant surgeon; John Dum, Tenth Infantry (killed in action); Walter M. Dickson, Seventeenth Infantry (since deceased).

To be captains by brevet: Peter C. Harris, Munroe McFarland, Harry T. Ferguson, Thirteenth Infantry; Wm. A. Sater, Eighteenth Infantry; John W. Hard, Third Cavalry; Guy C. M. Godfrey, assistant surgeon; Francis E. Lacey, Third Infantry; Everett E. Benjamin, Geo. A. Delchmendy, Hiram McL. Powell, Wm. M. Crofton, Amos H. Martin, First Infantry; Dana W. Kilburn, Third Infantry; Dwight E. Halley, Fourth Infantry; Chas. S. Farnsworth, Seventh Infantry; Thos. J. Kirkpatrick, assistant surgeon; Chas. L. Bent, Seventh Infantry; Mark L. Hersey, Frank S. Cochen, Wm. G. Elliott, Fred S. Wild, Edward Taylor, Wm. M. Wood, David J. Baker, Twelfth Infantry; Robert E. L. Spence, Sixteenth Infantry.

To be first lieutenants by brevet: Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry; Dennis E. Nolan, Jas. N. Pickering, First Infantry; Edgar Ridenour, Sixteenth Infantry; Dwight E. Aultman, Second Artillery; Walter C. Short, Sixth Cavalry; Harvey W. Miller, Thirteenth Infantry; Alfred T. Smith, Fine W. Smith, Glen H. Davis, Chas. H. Churchman, Twelfth Infantry.

In the volunteer army—To be lieutenant colonels by brevet: Richard W. Johnson, brigade surgeon; Wm. C. Daniels, assistant adjutant general; Jos. E. Maxfield, signal corps.

To be majors by brevet: Geo. B. Wilcox, Robert H. Huston, Jos. A. Carr, First Cavalry; Geo. S. Cartwright, assistant quartermaster.

To be captains by brevet: Geo. B. Wilcox, First Cavalry.

EAGAN FINDINGS

Are Now in the Hands of President McKinley.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The record of the court martial in the case of Gen. Eagan is now in the hands of th President for final review. Yesterda another who thington, attorney for Gen ut, upside do filed with the judge advoc t, and make th additional plea which h new. I have permission to lodge. I r eight years ation of the points made the court martial. A — of authorities have b s for a pretty rticularly in support o for her baby bo that Gen. Eagan's con facts be admitted, was has done, and line of the charge of ast deal of worry an officer and a gent will be added to the the case now in the r or periodical of dent.

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Washington, ask him the que will be made during the in your mind, a to enact any radical the gods,—the This was decided las firmament—to s lacks of Republican mem of representatives, cal just at this m the various financial question, it wo pending before the commith, or travel ing and currency. Therfriends, or enem ndance of members. It be: "Of what conceded by those present?" And there is ever majority in the senast on the face y to the passage of a south sufficient m ow.

There was a ges, so where's t of the financial situatioscap with tier tatives Payne, of New Yhot of my pa of Illinois; Henderson, foolscap to e, of In- Corner, and p

diana, and others. There was a disposition to give full consideration to such legislation as will be for the best interests of the American people, especially along financial and commercial lines, and to that end it was deemed advisable to allow the subject to go over until the next congress.

A committee composed of eleven members who are re-elected to the Fifty-sixth congress was decided on to confer with a similar committee of senators. This joint committee is empowered to consider all financial problems of general business interest and submit a report to another party caucus at the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress.

It is understood that the deliberations of this joint committee shall not interfere with any legislation which may be proposed during the present session. This understanding was purely perfunctory, as there is no prospect of any financial bill receiving favorable consideration during the few remaining days of the present session.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Monthly Report of the Government Receipts and Expenditures.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, January 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,152,624,750, an increase for the month of $23,448,464. This increase is principally accounted for by the redemption of government bonds issued in aid of the Central, Western and Pacific railroads, which matured January 1, 1899. The total debt is $1,427,209,425. This amount, however, does not include $552,853,783 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury held for their redemption.

The total cash in the treasury in $911,959,026, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $637,384,350, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of $274,584,675.

The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for January the receipts amounted to $41,774,930, against $37,333,623 for January, 1898, and the expenditures $51,122,720, against $36,696,711, leaving an excess of expenditures of $9,347,840. For the seven months of the present fiscal year the receipts aggregated $287,736,820, and the disbursements $380,604,802.

The expenditures during January on account of the war department were $18,656,554, and on account of the navy $5,226,653.

Circulation.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The monthly circulation statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business January 31, the total circulation of national bank notes was $243,241,501, an increase for the year of $16,796,595, and a decrease for the month of $493,604.

The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the mints of the United States during January, 1898, amounted to $19,705,590.

OUR FINANCES.

Customs Receipts Show an Increase of $1,250,000 Over December.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The forthcoming report of the government receipts and expenditures for January will show the receipts to have been about $41,775,000 and the expenditures about $51,207,000, leaving a deficit of about $9,500,000.

The customs receipts, it will be shown, were nearly $18,000,000, the largest for the month of January since 1893, and an increase of about $1,250,000 over December.

The internal revenue receipts for January will be approximately $21,000,000, a slight decrease from December, but an increase over January, 1898, of over $8,500,000.

The expenditure on account of the war and navy departments during January will be shown to be about $23,850,000, an increase over December of about $1,300,000.

THE ARMY BILL.

Close of a Hard Fought Parliamentary Battle.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The bill to reorganize and increase the standing army to about 100,000 men, but giving the President authority to reduce the size of army corps and cavalry troops to 60 men each, thus fixing a minimum of about 50,000 enlisted men, passed the house yesterday by a vote of 168 to 125.

The passage of this bill was the result of a week of hard and often picturesque fighting on the floor during the progress in which the opposition compelled those in charge of the measure to give discretionary authority to the President and to make other modifications, among which were a reduction of 331 in the number of staff officers. In consequence of these modifications the Republican opposition party vanished and on the final vote but six Republicans voted against the bill—Messrs. Barber, Md.; Connelly, Ill.; Loud, Cal.; Johnson, Ind.; McEwan, N. J., and Wadsworth, N. Y. This Republican deflection was, however, almost offset by five members of the political opposition who voted for the bill—Messrs. Berry, Ky.; McClellan, N. Y.; McAleer, Pa.; Taylor, Ala., Democrats, and Skinner, Populist, N. C. The galleries were crowded throughout the day, and every member who could possibly be there was on hand.

The bill as passed provides in addition to the general officers and staff departments for 12 regiments of cavalry of 12 troops each; 144 coast batteries, 24 field batteries, 30 regiments of infantry of 12 companies each, a corps of engineers and one regiment of engineers; an ordnance department and a signal corps, the latter with 625 enlisted men. It also gives the President discretion to recruit the organizations serving in Cuba, Porto Rico and the islands of the Pacific in whole or in part from the inhabitants thereof.

Before the house adjourned the river and harbor bill was formally called up in order to make it the unfinished business on the committee of the whole.

TO MUSTER-OUT.

Orders Issued to Release a Number of Regiments.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The war department to-day issued an order to muster out about 15,000 volunteer troops. The regiments are: First Maryland, now at Augusta, Ga.; Third Mississippi and Second Missouri, at Albany, Ga.; Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania, at Augusta, Ga.; Fourteenth Pennsylvania, at Somerville, S. C.; Fourth Texas, at San Antonio, Texas; Fourth Wisconsin, at Anniston, Ala.; Eleventh volunteer infantry, at Anniston, Ala.; Seventh Volunteer infantry, at Macon, Ga.; Eighth Volunteer infantry, at Chickamauga; Tenth Volunteer infantry, at Macon, Ga.

Statues Accepted.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Statuary hall, in the Capitol building, was the scene this afternoon of interesting and impressive ceremonies on the occasion of the formal acceptance by the house of the statues of Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair contributed by the state of Missouri.

Ships Ordered Out of Commission.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The navy department has ordered that all of the ships of the navy now held in reserve shall be put out of commission at once.

EAGAN'S SENTENCE.

The President Commutes It to Six Years' Suspension.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The President to-day caused to be promulgated the sentence in the case of Gen. Charles P. Eagan. The court martial sentence was dismissal from the army, and the President has commuted this to six years suspension from duty, which covers the remainder of the time prior to Gen. Eagan's retirement in January, 1905.

The Official Order.

The following is the text of the order of the President:

"The accused, after a trial by a court-martial composed of officers of high rank and distinguished services, has been found guilty of conduct unworthy an officer holding a commission of the United States and obnoxious, in the highest degree, to the discipline and good order of the military establishment. Such behavior is especially deserving of condemnation in an officer holding high rank in the army and charged with the performance of difficult and important administrative duties in a time of great public emergency and from whom, when subjected to adverse criticism, an unusual degree of restraint and constant and unfailing self-control are confidently expected.

"The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, United States army, are therefore approved. In view, however, of his gallant conduct in battle, upon more than one occasion, which merited and has received the warm commendation of his superiors, and of his long and honorable record of service, extending over a period surpassing in duration that usually allotted to a generation; having regard, also, to the mitigating circumstances which were developed during the trial of the case, and in deference to the recommendation to clemency submitted in his behalf, the sentence imposed by the court is commuted to suspension from rank and duty for six years.

"WM. M'KINLEY.

"Feb. 7, 1898."

FEMALE NURSES.

Women Urge That They Be Made Regular Part of Army Equipment.

Washington, Feb. 3.—A number of ladies prominently identified with the Daughters of the Revolution were before the House committee on military affairs to-day in reference to the bill proposing a permanent corps of nurses for the army. The delegation included Miss Margaret Astor Chanler, of New York, who served as a nurse in Porto Rico; Mrs. Anita Newton McGee, who is an assistant surgeon in the United States army; Mrs. Winthrop Cowden, of New York, president of a committee to forward this plan; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Mrs. Bayard Cutting. Major General Wheeler, General Manderson, and several other army men were present.

Miss Chanler urged the desirability of a corps of trained female nurses, and cited the experiences at Porto Rico, where she said there was a lack of efficient organization, in support of the plan. Mrs. McGee read letters from the surgeon general approving the general plan but pointing out some objections to the particular means proposed for executing the plan. In a recent letter General Sternberg wrote to the secretary of war: "Our experiences during the war with Spain has demonstrated the fact that the services of trained female nurses in the cases of serious typhoid fever and other diseases requiring skilled nursing are indispensable." The committee has not yet acted on the bill.

GRADE OF ADMIRAL

Is Likely to Be Revived for Dewey's Benefit.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on naval affairs has agreed to report a bill creating the rank of admiral in the navy for the benefit of the hero of Manila bay.

There were no speeches on the subject, Senator Chandler, acting chairman, saying that he thought it best, in view of the fact that the question of the rank of the vice admiral had been laid aside for twenty days, to segregate the two bills and introduce one upon which there could be no dispute in providing for a place for Admiral Dewey. The bill makes no mention of Admiral Dewey. It was agreed to without dissent.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The adjutant general has received a cable message from General Lawton reporting the safe arrival of the military transport Grant at Gibraltar, to take on coal and fresh provisions for her voyage to the Philippines. General Lawton says: "Voyage uneventful; health fairly good; three case of measles, two of mumps and four of pneumonia; but one death, that of Private Prettyman, Company M, Seventeenth Infantry, January 21; body placed in sealed casket and brought into port. Remain here 48 hours.

AN INCREASE

Shown in the Internal Revenue Collections by Monthly Report.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The monthly comparative statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for December, 1898, were $22,192,891, an increase, as compared with Decemebr, 1897, of $7,819,209. The receipts from the several principal sources of revenue are given for December as follows:

		Increase over Dec., 1897.
Spirits	$9,969,326	$ 824,608
Tobacco	5,830,432	1,216,331
Fermented liquors	4,469,738	2,218,414
Oleomargarine	197,368	84,133
Miscellaneous	3,505,883	3,453,244

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Contains the Twenty Million Appropriation for Spain.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The sundry civil appropriation bill completed this noon carries $20,000,000 "to carry out the obligations of the treaty between the United States and Spain." Outside of this, the bill carries $42,927,301.

Nominations.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

George A. Martin, assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston.

To be Brigadier-General—Col. John H. Patterson, Twentieth infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant (cavalry arm)—James Fuller McKinley, late private Co. I, Eighth Ohio volunteers.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The President today sent these nominations to the senate:

Interior—Alonzo Armstrong, of Arizona, to be agent for Indians of the Apache agency, Arizona.

Navy—Marine corps—Ceptain F. H. Harrington, to be major; First Lieut. Charles H. Louchheimer, to be captain.

Also some minor promotions in the marine corps and appointments in the revenue cutter service.

War Inquiry Report.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The war investigation commission held an all day session, considering their report, which it is now said will be ready for transmission to the President about Wednesday of this week.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W.H.PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

SPENDTHRIFT DEAD.

Alonzo Yates Went Through Millions in a Few Years.

New York, Feb. 2.—The news comes from Nice that Alonzo Chester Yates is dead. He was 26 years old, and in five years he squandered nearly $2,000,000.

This son of a Syracuse dry goods merchant went the pace and went it blind. It was his fortune to die before his means were exhausted.

The elder Yates had a wife and three children. Mrs. Yates employed a nurse to care for them, a nurse who attracted the attention of the merchant. Mrs. Yates ordered her from her home.

"If you persist in discharging Agnes you will live to see the day when she will be in your place," was the threat made by Chester Yates.

This came about. Mr. and Mrs. Yates were divorced, and he married the nurse. She was the mother of the young man who has recently died in Nice.

Chester Yates died leaving a fortune of $4,000,000. He willed half of this to Alonzo, who came into possession of it when he reached his majority.

Naturally, Alonzo Yates spent the greater part of the last six years abroad, where the opportunities for spending money in reckless pleasures are greater than in America. He was talked about in Paris, in Nice, in Budapest, and that is much for a man with two millions to accomplish in Europe.

About a year ago he married Miss Leila Yates, of Milwaukee, his cousin. The marriage sobered him only for a time. Not long ago she sought a separation. When the war began he tried to enlist in the Rough Riders. "I can't be of use to any one while I'm living," he said; "maybe I'll be of some good when I am dead."

His application was refused. He grew more reckless and dissipated than ever.

He died of pneumonia, leaving under $100,000 of the fortune willed him by his father.

PAPER PULP MILLS

Fast Consuming the Spruce Lumber of Maine.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 4.—The Penobscot lumbermen are greatly concerned over the prospect of several more immense pulp mills being built at various points along the river. Of the several enterprises now projected by the pulp men, the most extensive is that which it is proposed to establish at Milinocket stream, near Norcross station, on the line of the Bangor & Aroostock railroad. Here according to the plans as at present outlined, a corporation is to erect a mill larger than any now in operation in Maine. It is said that the corporation, which has been formed by a number of wealthy men of Maine and other states has obtained control of 30,000 to 50,000 square acres of timber lands, and that they are about to purchase outright or contract for the timber on several additional townships, the whole territory to be thus secured embracing about all the desirable timber in that section.

A prominent Bangor lumberman and capitalist, speaking of this enterprise, said that the proposed pulp mill would eat up fully 20,000,000 feet of the west branch spruce every year, or about 40 per cent. of the total annual cut of all kinds of lumber on that large tributary of the Penobscot.

"It would make a big hole in west branch lumbering operations," he said, "and eventually it would wind up the business on those waters."

Although the territory from which the supply of logs is drawn is very large, the lands, already depleted by the axe, fire, storms and various forms of decay cannot long stand the drain caused by the pulp mills.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Negro Question Being Settled the State May Go Republican.

Washington, Feb. 2.—"With the race question out of the way, Louisiana is likely to go Republican in 1900," said Judge Hudson, a Democrat, and a prominent lawyer of that state, who is now in Washington. "Only a small per cent of the negroes now exercise the right of suffrage. Through disqualification by our new constitution, the fear of black domination will not worry our people. A great many citizens will now feel free to vote just as their judgment dictates. They will, therefore, in considerable numbers act with the Republicans, for the Republican policy of protection and sound money has thousands of advocates in Louisiana. New Orleans is a sound money city, and utterly repudiates the 16 to 1 fallacy. In the lower part of the state, the operation of free trade would mean ruin to the sugar growers. In its free trade and free silver program, therefore, the Democratic party would have a hard time of carrying the state. I am of the opinion, too, that the vast majority of Louisianians would not countenance fraud in order to count in a Democratic ticket that had not been fairly elected. If the Republicans carry the state in 1900, there will be ready acquiescence in the verdict."

PECULIAR FLOWER

That Has Been Discovered On the Island of Guadalorpe.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Consul Ayme at Guadaloupe has transmitted an interesting report to the state department on a peculiar plant growing wild on the island. He says that if any leaf be broken from it and pinned to the wall in a warm room each of the angles in the undulations of the leaf begin to throw out a number of white thread-like roots. Next a tiny plant begins to sprout and this in two or three weeks attains a height of two or more inches. When the leaf begins to shrivel, which may take from six weeks to three months, the young plants may be cut out with scissors and put in the ground where they rapidly attain full size. When cultivated, they attain a growth of four feet and produce graceful red and yellow flowers.

The consul expresses the belief that it will make a desirable hot house or gardne flower. His report with specimens of the leaves has been submitted to the agricultural department.

LIGHT AT LAST.

In the Poisoning Case That Has Been Puzzling New York.

New York, Feb. 2.—Light has at last been thrown on the mysterious Adams poisoning case. District Attorney Gardiner said to-day that he was of the opinion that he would be able to adduce evidence at the inquest that would lead to the arrest of two and perhaps three persons. He said he had the necessary evidence for this.

The poison sent to Cornish caused the death of Mrs. Kate Adams on December 28 last.

Transporting Spaniards.

New York, Feb. 2.—Bids for transportation to Spain of 16,000 Spanish soldiers now in the Philippines were opened at the office of the depot quartermaster, Col. Kimball, here yesterday. Simultaneously, the same proceeding took place in the depot quartermaster's office at San Francisco.

Only three bids had been received here, which will be forwarded to Washington for consideration and comparisons with the bids opened in San Francisco.

Cripple Creek Gold.

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 2.—Cripple Creek's January output of ore was $1,535,000, an increase of 40 per cent. over January, 1898. At this ratio the 1899 output will exceed $2,000,000. The smelters treated 8,500 tons of an average value of $100. Reduction works, mills and plants treated 16,000 tons, the average being about $25.

Small-Pox at Ponce.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Jan. 31.—Small-pox is increasing at Ponce, where 150 cases are under treatment. The military government will immediately begin compulsory vaccination.

Reports from other points in the island tell of only scattered cases.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

POLITICAL.

Foster, of Washington.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 1.—O. G. Foster was nominated for United States senator by the Republican caucus last night. Kings county and part of Ankeny's forces outside that county left the caucus, but 58 remained and made the nomination of Foster unanimous. Fifty-eight votes are necessary to elect in joint session.

Addison Foster, who was nominated by the Republican caucus of the legislature for United States senator, is 62 years of age. He was born at Belchertown, Mass., and went to Wisconsin when 13 years old. In 1862 he engaged in the lumber business in Minnesota and came to Tacoma in 1889, where he has been continuously in the lumber business as vice president of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company. Mr. Foster is said to be wealthy. He has never taken an active interest in politics in this state.

Foster's Formal Election.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 2.—The joint assembly yesterday elected Addison S. Foster, of Tacoma, United States senator, in accordance with the Republican caucus held last night. Foster received 61 votes on the final ballot.

UNION PACIFIC LANDS.

Some Six Million Acres Are to Be Sold.

Omaha, Feb. 2.—Advertisements have been issued for the sale of all the lands remaining of the land grant of the Union Pacific railway company. The sale is to occur at Omaha on March 6.

All the unsold lands in the original grant to the Union Pacific in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, are embraced and also the equity of the railroad company in the lands sold but only paid for in part. The total is upwards of 6,000,000 acres. Less than half the total is under contract of sale, and has been paid for in part. A great portion of the land is suitable only for grazing but there is a considerable amount, particularly among the portion which is under contract of sale, which is fine agricultural land.

Markets and Crops.

TRADE REPORTS.

January Business Outstrips All Precedent.

New York, Feb. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Failures in January were smaller than in any previous month, except August, 1898, and July, 1897. The defaulted liabilities were $7,721,897, against $10,451,513 last year, a decrease of 26 per cent., and 58 per cent. smaller than in 1897. The manufacturing failures were the smallest, excepting August, 1898. There were only seven failures for $100,000 or more, and the average liabilities per failure is smaller than in January of any other year, and the small failures are not only fewer in number, but smaller in average liabilities than in any previous year. Considering that January is usually one of the largest months of the year in failures, the fact is surprising as well as encouraging.

The volume of business in January has been far beyond all precedent. Exchanges through clearing houses have been 44 per cent. larger than last year and 59.7 per cent. larger than in 1892. The remarkable expansion in the aggregate of business payments comes in spite of a material decline in prices during the past seven years so great that the payment of $72,000,000 would cover about as much business as payments of $100,000,000 in 1892. It is not strange that European exchanges are disturbed and alarmed, and a rise in sterling, even with gold is being shipped this way, is one of the interesting features. It is commonly ascribed to recent sales of stocks on European account, but it would take a million shares at ordinary prices to cover one month's merchandise balance. Europe is not buying enough to cover its accumulating excess of merchandise exports over imports.

The most remarkable feature of the week has been the decline of 5 cents in wheat, with only a half cent in corn and only a sixteenth in cotton. The government estimate of the wheat crop, 675,000,000 bushels, has more influence than any other from that source for a number of years, because it is recognized as the result of great efforts to get at the truth, and is therefore considered about the lowest estimate admissible. With ordinary consumption the present exports of 150,000,000 bushels from the crop of 1898, flour included, there will be less than 100,000,000 bushels for replenishment of stocks, for farmers holdings and for export during the next five months, and the exports of 4,942,436 bushels, flour included, from Atlantic ports, against 3,094,517 last year, and 1,495,004 from Pacific ports, against 776,840 last year, besides 309,855 from Duluth and Portland, Me., shows a stress of foreign demand which may well excuse some recovery in prices.

The advance in cotton goods has been unusual, and has been sustained by heavy buying, especially of print cloths and kindred products. A better tone appears in the woolen goods market also, with some important grades, which were opened at a great reduction in prices, recently advanced, which has stimulated the demand for all grades. Sales of wool have been fairly large, 30,752,400 pounds for the year thus far, against 36,582,470 last year.

The iron industry is advancing prices of products rather than of materials. Pig has remained without change. The demand is strong, but not apparently urgent at the chief markets. Eastern bars and plates have advanced, with very heavy demand, and cut nails have been hoisted by the association of makers. The rush of orders for the future does not cease, and the works are generally covered for months ahead with orders for ships, street cars and for export. In the minor metals the speculative fever at London has caused considerable advance, and the tin plate combination has advanced prices 25 cents.

Failures for the week have been 224 in the United States against 335 last year, and 25 in Canada against 39 last year.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Feb. 7, 1899.

The market for wheat during the past week have been irregular, but tended down, prices to-day being 1¼@1½c lower than for the corresponding day a week ago. The cause of this decline may be attributed largely to the government report, which increased the estimate 53 million bushels. The markets have been staggering under this with English and Continental markets quite weak at times. Many believe that in the near future wheat will gain some in price. The markets have shown fair activity. Corn has lost ⅜@1c in price. The good weather for maturing has induced dealers to believe that the marketing will be more free. Trade has been about equal to that of the previous week. In clover seed, the market has been weak most of the time. It shows a little better to-day. Shipments have been fair. Prices have dropped 15 to 17½ cents per bushel during the week.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened ⅛ to ⅜c higher this morning on a bullish sentiment and better Liverpool markets. There was some selling soon after the opening, but it was of brief duration, the markets improving under reports of damage to the wheat plant. There was a report that foreigners were selling in New York and again there was ease. After this there was sufficient buying to give the markets an upward tendency, but near the close longs dumped wheat and prices went off, with a weak close. Trade was active for May. The fact that there is not sufficient shipping margin between Chicago and New York is given as a cause of weakness.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	75½	75¾	74⅝	74⅝
Chicago	72⅝	73⅜	71¾	71⅞
New York	76⅝	77¼	75⅞	b75⅞
St. Louis	75½	76@⅛	a75	a75
Minneapolis	70⅝	71@⅛	70¼	70¼

At Chicago July wheat opened at 71c; high, 71⅜c; low, 70⅛c; close, 70⅛c. At New York July wheat opened at 74⅞c, rose to 75¼c, fell to 75c, rose to 75½c bid, and closed at 74¾c asked. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 69c bid, rose to 70c, and fell to 69¼c.

Paris wheat closed 15 centimes higher to 10 centimes lower; flour, 30@50 centimes lower.

Antwerp wheat unchanged.

Broomhall cobles: Rain is much desired in the Punjaub district.

Total clearances of wheat and flour, 518,000 bushels; corn, 242,833 bushels.

Bradstreet's shows: Wheat increase east of Rockies, 89,000; Europe increase, 1,500,000 bushels; corn increase, 835,000 bushels.

Oats for February at Chicago, 27c; May 28c, high 28⅜c, low and close 28c; July, 26½c, high 26⅝c, low 26@26⅛c, close 26@26½c.

Pork at Chicago for February, $9.90; May, $10.25 open and high, and $10.10 low and close.

Lard at Chicago for February, $5.60; May, $5.80, high $5.82, low and close $5.75.

Corn started easy on fine maturing and shipping weather. The markets however, received good support and prices improved a small fraction. At the close the markets were in sympathy with wheat. At Chicago February corn sold for 35¼c; May, 37@37⅛c; high, 37¼c; low and close, 36⅝c; July, 37½c; high, 37⅝c; low and close, 37c. At New York May corn opened at 31⅝c, and closed at 31⅛c asked; July, 42c nominal.

Liverpool wheat closed quiet but steady and ⅛@¼d higher than yesterday.

World's wheat shipments, total 8,881,000 bushels, against 7,150,000; corn shipments, 4,722,000 bushels, against 4,832,000 last week.

Primary receipts of wheat, 520,800 bushels; same time last year, 529,000 bushels; shipments, 200,000 bushels; same time last year, 122,000 bushels. Receipts of corn, 967,000 bushels; same time last year, 916,000 bushels; shipments, 267,000 bushels; same time last year, 373,000 bushels.

J. M. Cronenberg received the following:

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Our market strong; drouth continues, with freezing weather in interior; deferred options advanced 4 cents since Saturday.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

Cash wheat ¼c off; May ¼c and July ¼c at the Toledo Produce Exchange at the close to-day, as compared with yesterday. Prices were irregular, at closing weak. Trade well extended for May.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 75½c, 75⅝c, and close 74⅝c; July, 72⅝c, close 72c.

Corn—Active, Lower.

There was a good trade in corn. Prices were a strong fraction lower, closing weak. No. 2 mixed corn, 35½c; No. 2 May, 37¼c, 37⅜c, and close 37c; July, 37⅛c, 38c, then 37⅝c; Nos. 2 yellow and 2 white, 37c; Nos. 3 yellow and 3 white, 36½c.

Oats dull, firm and ¼@½c higher. No. 2 mixed oats, 29c; No. 2 mixed, May, 29c, then 29¼c; No. 2 white, 31c.

Rye dull, steady; No. 2, 56c.

Clover seed sold in fairly good volume at an advance of 7½c. Prime cash, old, $3.52½; new, do., cash and February, $3.90. No. 2 seed, old, $3.50. Receipts, 25 bags; shipments, 1,156.

F. N. Quale reports street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 71c; No. 2 white, 68c; corn, 32c; oats, white, 30c; rye, 54c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Feb. 7.—The ratification of the peace treaty produced favorable sentiment towards Americans in London, and the market there was described as active and buoyant. The home market opened with heavy buying of all classes of securities, improvements approximating a point being made in Sugar, Northern Pacific, Federal Steel, Atchison preferred and Pacific Mail.

The professional traders who had purchased yesterday in expectation of favorable treay action, prepared to make the best of the opening bulge and throw over their stocks to realize, resulting in a sharp dip downward all around. Initial gains were practically lost and some of the leading shares developed pronounced weakness. Sugar, New York Central, Tobacco, Peoples Gas, Federal Steel, Burlington and Manhattan, were hammered vigorously. London took some stocks but its absorptions failed to arrest the downward course of the internationals. Near 11 oclock the market rallied sharply on commission house and short purchases.

Liberal offerings of the Reading shares prompted short sales by the traders in other properties, and the market being unable to digest this stock sagged slowly downward. The lowest prices of the forenoon were made in many shares, with the weakness most marked in Sugar, the Pacific and local traction shares. The bond market was quiet with fractional changes either way. Sales of stocks to noon, 367,942 shares.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by Kuhn & Harter.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Union Pacific pfd	80⅝	81	79½	79½
Jersey Central	100¼	100¼	99½	99½
Union Pacific com	47⅝	47⅝	46	46
Tenn. Coal and Iron	43¼	43½	40½	40½
Atchison pfd	62	62⅛	60⅝	60⅝
C. B. & Q.	135¼	135¼	133⅜	133⅜
Missouri Pacific	46	46	44	44¼
Northwest	149¾	149¾	148	148
*North. Pacific pfd	79⅝	79⅝	78¾	79
Rock Island	118	118	116¼	116¼
St. Paul	127¼	127¼	125⅜	125⅜
B. R. T.	93	93	89¼	89½
Atchison com	22⅝	23	21⅝	21⅝
Chicago Gas	114¼	114¼	112½	112½
General Electric	111	111	108	109
Leather pfd	72⅝	72¾	71¼	71⅝
Sugar	133½	133½	130¼	130¾
Amer. Tobacco	143½	143½	140	140
Louisville & Nashv	66¼	66¼	65	65
Manhattan	112⅞	113¼	110½	111¼
Pacific Mail	54¼	54¼	52½	52½
Great Western	17	17½	15⅞	16⅜
Western Union	95⅛	95½	94½	94⅝
Wabash pfd	23	23	22⅝	22⅝
C. C. C. & I.	60⅞	60⅞	59½	59½
Canada Southern	61	61	59	59
New York Central	138	138¾	136¼	136¼
North. Pacific pfd	52⅛	52⅝	50⅝	51⅛
Reading	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
Lead	37¼	37¼	36¼	36¼
M. K. & T.	38⅝	38⅝	37	37
South. Ry. pfd	50⅝	51	49⅝	49¾
Chesp. & Ohio	30⅛	30⅛	29	29
Federal Steel com	50	50⅝	48	48
Ontario & Western	22¼	22⅜	21⅝	[illegible]

*Northern Pacific pfd., ex-div. 1 per cent

Government Bonds.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Feb. 7.	Jan. 31.
U. S. 4s (new) coupons	128¾	129½
U. S. 4s (new) registered	128¾	128½
U. S. 5's coupons	112	112⅝
U. S. 5's registered	112	111¼
U. S. 4's coupons	113	112⅝
U. S. 4's registered	112¾	111
U. S. 2's registered	99	99¼
U. S. 3's	107	107½

Trade.

General trade during the past week has been somewhat less active than the preceding week, but there is an undercurrent of strength. Speculation is not as great as it was.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade in products of the farm and garden was fair, to-day, but prices hold steady. There have been few changes recently. Butter and eggs are in ample supply at prices quoted. In vegetables prices are steady. Fruits are in demand. Apples are firm.

Butter—Best creamery, 18@19c; Elgin, 19c, Ohio and Michigan, 18c; dairy butter, finest, 12@13c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, per dozen, 17@18c, storage, 14@15c.

Cheese—Finest September make, 10@10½c; October, 10@11c.

Vegetables—Cabbages, pound, 1c; rutabagas, bbl., $1; onions, bbl., $1.50@1.75; turnips, bu., 25c; parsnips, bu., 35c; squashes, ton, $6.00; carrots, bu., 25c; beets, bu., 25c; potatoes, bu., 30@35c; sweet potatoes, Jerseys, bbl., $2.00; bushel, 75c; lettuce, lb., 5c; beans, bu., $1.20; celery, dozen stalks, 15@30c.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, pound, 8@9c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 10c.

Fruits—Apples, bbl., $4.50, bushel, $1.50 for best stock; ordinary apples, bu., 80@90c; oranges, box, $2.75@3.00; lemons, box, $3.00; cranberries, bu., $2.00; grapes, basket 12@20c.

Smoked Meats—Hams, best sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 10c; mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; breakfast bacon, lb., 7½@8½c; bologna sausage, lb., 5c; fresh sausage, lb., 7c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4.50@4.75; sheep, $6.00; lambs, $9.00; calves, $8.00@9.00; beef, $5.00@8.00.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Car lots of timothy, choice, ton, $8.00@9.00; No. 1 hay, ton, $8; No. 2 hay, $6.00@7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, car lots, per ton, $4.00; oat straw, $5.00; bright rye, $5.00.

Hides—Green, light and cows, per lb., 5½c; No. 2's and bulls, 7c; heavy steers, 8½c; No. 2's, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2's, 9½c; kip, No. 1's, 8½@9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides No. 1's, 9@9½c; No. 2's, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 12c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, shearlings and lambs, 15@60c; pelts, 25@75c.

Furs—Muskrat skins, each, 5@13c; mink, 25c@$1.25; raccoon, 10@75c; skunk, 10c@$1.25; deer skins, green, per lb., 10@15c; dry, 15@18c; fox skins, each, gray, 75c; red, 25c@1.25.

Rock Salt—Ton, $7.50; pork packing salt, 200-lb. bags, 80c; Eastern salt, bbl., $1.00.

Linseed Oil—Raw, per gallon, 33c; boiled, 37c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Bran, $14; middlings, $13; chop feed, $12@15, according to quality; No. 1 chop, $16; No. 2 chop, $15; corn meal, $15; oil meal, ton, $25.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Tallow—Per pound, 3@3½c.

Wool—Coarse and medium, unwashed, 15@18c; washed, 20@22c; fine unwashed, 12@14c, washed, 15@18c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 50½c, when sold by barrel.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Feb. 7.—Butter—Receipts, 10,417 packages; market firm; western creamery, 15½@19c; Elgins, 19c; factory, 12@14c. Cheese—Receipts, 4,275 packages; market firm; large white, 10½c; small white, 11@11¼c; large colored, 10½c; small colored, 11@11¼c. Eggs—Market steady; western, 19½c; southern, 18@19½c. Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4⅜c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c; refined firm; crushed, 5½c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5c.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Close: Wheat—May, 71⅞@72c; July, 70⅛@70¼c. Corn—February, 35½c; May, 36⅝c; July, 37c. Oats—February, 27c; May, 28c; July, 26@26¼c. Pork—February, $9.90; May, $10.10@10.12½. Lard—February, $5.60; May, $5.75; July, $5.85@5.87; September, $5.95@5.97. Ribs—February $4.95; May, $5.05; July, $5.17; September, $5.30. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.19; cash Southwest, $1.15@1.15½; May, $1.18½.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 25,000; left over, 4,756; market active and 5@10c higher; light, $3.55@3.80; mixed, $3.60@3.80; heavy, $3.60@3.90; rough, $3.60@3.65; Yorkers, $3.65@3.70. Cattle—Receipts 3,000; market slow at yesterday's decline; beeves, $3.80@5.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.65; Texas steers, $3.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.60.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 7.—The demand for cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.25@4.75; handy butchers' cattle, $3.50@4.25; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, active at $2.75@3.90; milch cows, active at $30@50; calves, active at $5.00@6.75. Sheep and lambs, liberal supply and active; prime lambs, $4.75@5.00; mixed, $2.50@4.25; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $3.80@3.85; Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; pigs, $3.50@3.60; roughs, $3.25@3.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Feb. 7.—(Hower & Bowers special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market active and firm; Yorkers, $3.80; mediums, $3.90; pigs, $3.40@3.50; stags and roughs, $2.75@3.50, closing firm. Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market slow but steady.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 7.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 5 loads; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market steady; Yorkers, $3.90@3.95; mediums, $3.95@4.00; heavy, $4.00@4.05; pigs, $3.60@3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 20 cars; good lambs, $5.00@5.10; othr steady.

Wool.

The volume of business shows some increase, but the market is yet quiet as a whole. Some large lines of territory wool have been taken by manufacturers, but buying is mostly confined to moderate purchases. The London auction wool sales closed February 1. The tone was firm throughout the sale. It is estimated that English buyers took 83,000 bales, the continent 82,000 bales and America 9,000 bales. About 13,000 bales were withdrawn. Cross breds closed 10@15 per cent higher than at the December sales, while the advance on choice merinos was 5@10 per cent. American purchases at the sales were largely crossbreds. Domestic fleece wools are steady, and a good demand for unwashed medium is noted, prices being rather firmer for such, in sympathy with Australian crossbreds. Carpet wools are quiet.

The Cotton Market.

New York, Feb. 7.—The first hour in this morning's cotton market saw heavy trading and a sharp advance in prices. Those operators who went home last night under the impression that Liverpool would not follow our advance of yesterday and that a reaction was in store locally to-day, found sentiment decidedly bullish on the curb this morning, following a greater advance in the Liverpool market than even bull traders had expected. Other influences were also of a bullish order. On the opening the market was firm with prices 3 to 8 points higher, but soon after the call realizing on an extensive scale caused a partial reaction, but the general feeling on 'Change was favorable to the staple.

Wheat and stocks were closely watched by less confident bulls who feared any serious breaks in those markets would sentimentally influence cotton. Private Liverpool cables stated that English cotton trade would be governed largely by our market and was prepared to follow suit in any action we might take.

Spot cotton opened firm with demand brisk; prices were well sustained on the basis of 6 7-16c for middling uplands; 6 11-16c for middling gulf.

Cotton spot closed quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Sales 800 bales.

Cotton futures opened firm; February, $6.15; March, $6.19; April, $6.20; May, June, $6.22; July, $6.24; August, $6.26; September, $6.12; October, $6.14; November, $6.12; December, $6.16.

Cotton futures closed steady; February, $6.14; March, $6.16; April, $6.14; May, $6.15; June, $6.15; July, $6.16; August, $6.19; September, $6.06; October, $6.06; November, $6.06; December, $6.10.

The Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.25
Pennsylvania	1.16
Barnesville	1.06
Corning	.98
New Castle	.90
North Lima	.90
South Lima	.73
Indiana	.73

Oil City Pa., Feb. 6.—Credit balances, $1.15; certificates, no bid, no sale; shipments, 123,939 barrels; runs, 158,846 barrels.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Feb. 6.—Sales this week were the largest since the new crop was harvested. The quality of offerings was not so good as the previous week. Competition was good on all grades. The demand for old burley has been firm. Old tobacco scarce. New dark tobacco was sold freely. New dark was offered light. Official quotations are:

1897 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.00@ 6.00
Trash (sound)	6.00@ 7.00
Common lugs	7.00@ 8.00
Medium lugs	8.00@ 9.00
Good lugs	9.00@10.00
Common leaf (short)	9.00@10.00
Common leaf	9.00@10.50
Medium leaf	10.50@13.00
Good leaf	13.00@16.00
Fine and selections	16.00@22.50

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 5.00@ 6.50
Trash (sound)	6.50@ 7.50
Common lugs	7.50@ 8.50
Medium lugs	8.50@ 9.50
Good lugs	9.50@10.50
Common leaf (short)	8.50@ 9.50
Common leaf	9.50@11.00
Medium leaf	11.00@13.00
Good leaf	13.00@16.00
Fine and selections	26.00

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 1.75@ 2.25
Trash (sound)	2.25@ 2.75
Common lugs	2.75@ 3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@ 4.00
Good lugs	4.00@ 5.00
Common leaf (short)	4.00@ 5.00
Common leaf	5.00@ 6.50
Medium leaf	6.50@ 8.00
Good leaf	8.00@12.25
Fine and selections	20.00

1898 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.00@ 3.00
Trash (sound)	3.00@ 4.00
Common lugs	4.00@ 5.00
Medium lugs	5.00@ 5.50
Good lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Common leaf (short)	5.00@ 6.50
Common leaf	6.50@ 8.00
Medium leaf	8.00@10.00
Good leaf	10.00@17.25

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 3.00@ 4.00
Trash (sound)	4.00@ 5.50
Common lugs	5.50@ 6.00
Medium lugs	6.00@ 7.00
Good lugs	7.00@ 9.00
Common leaf (short)	6.00@ 6.50
Common leaf	6.50@ 8.00
Medium leaf	8.00@10.00
Good leaf	10.00@16.00

DARK.

Trash (green or sound)	$ 1.50@ 2.00
Trash (sound)	2.00@ 2.50
Common lugs	2.50@ 3.00
Medium lugs	3.00@ 3.50
Good lugs	3.50@ 4.50
Common leaf (short)	4.00@ 4.50
Common leaf	4.50@ 5.50
Medium leaf	5.00@ 7.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 9.50